

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

**Organization · Education · Co-operation**

*Winnipeg Man.*

*March 27, 1918*

*\$1.50 per Year*



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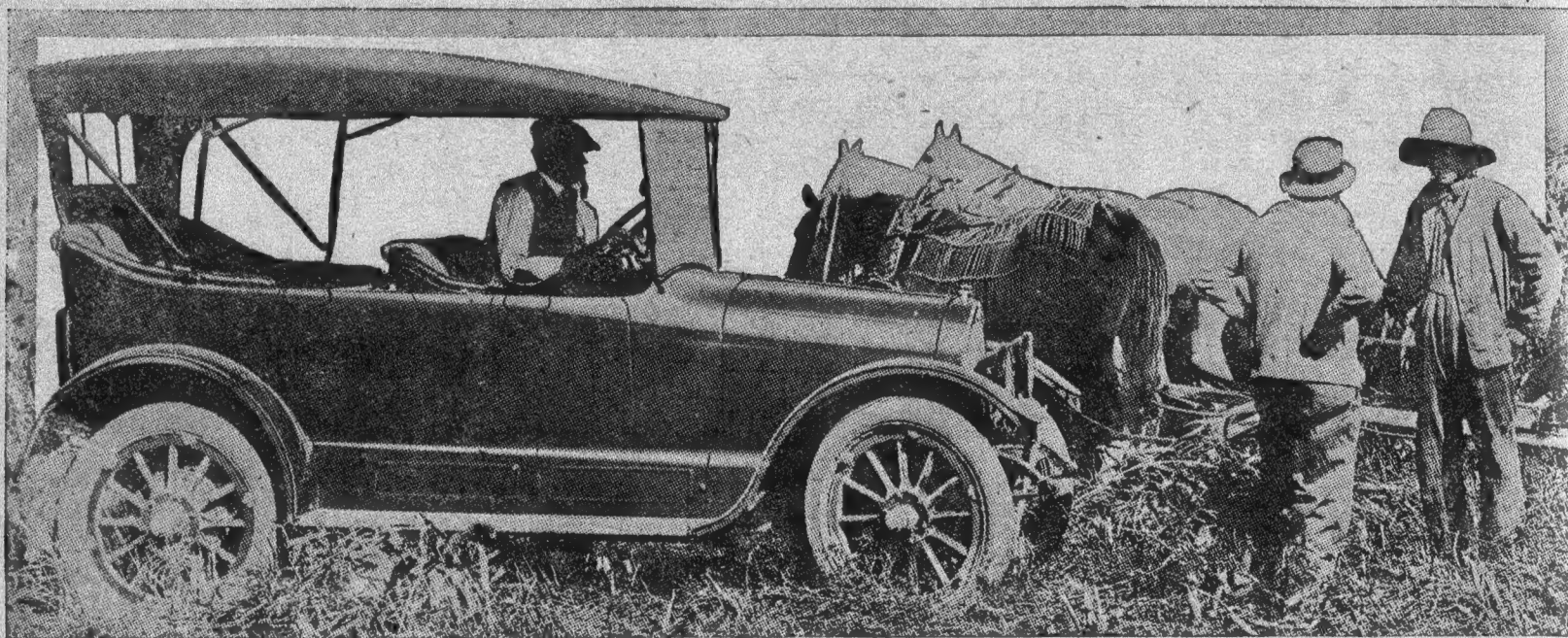


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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

### A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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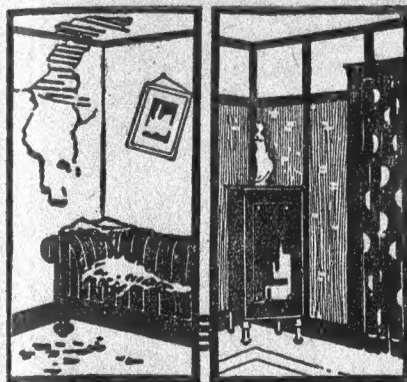
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### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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#### Advertising Rates

Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 16 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



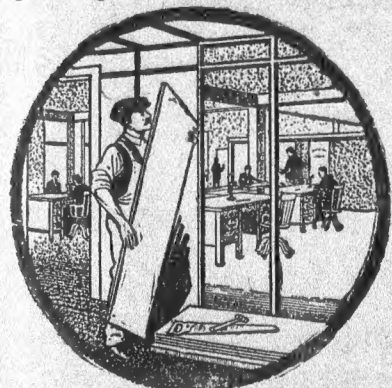
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The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in ordering bound volumes of The Grain Growers' Guide for the four years ending 1916, has this to say: "We very much desire to get these volumes and ask your assistance in the matter. You realize our desire arises from the fact that we must have all the fundamental material before us when our students study the farmer's movement in different parts of America, and your own record is such that we cannot do without a complete file of The Guide." The farmer's movement in Canada is attracting the attention of economic thinkers the world over. Organized farmers on the prairies, we believe, will be glad to learn that what they have accomplished is looked upon at this great seat of learning as an essential part of the study of agricultural economics.

A few weeks ago we asked for several copies of back issues which were required to complete bound volumes of The Guide that had been requested to be furnished. A considerable number of copies asked for were sent in. We still, however, require three copies of the issue of January 31, 1912, and will pay 25 cents for each of the first three that reach us.

Three of the March issues of The Guide have comprised 64 pages each. These are the largest regular issues we have ever published. They are larger than any special issue published prior to 1916. The Christmas number, usually the largest number of the year, in 1915 contained 60 pages. This is an indication of how The Guide is growing. With the larger issues the proportion of reading matter to advertisements is also increasing. Last year's bound volume contains about 2,200 pages. This year it will be much larger. A year's Guides make a big \$1.50 worth.

"Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is a book that should be in the home of every farmer in Western Canada. It traces clearly the development of protective legislation in this country and shows up the methods adopted by special privilege in getting its wishes placed on the statute books. The great development of mergers following the revis-

ion of the tariff in 1907, and in which the benefits of the tariff were capitalized and pocketed by the Interests is especially illuminating. The part played by the organized farmers in the fight against the Interests is thoroughly covered. The Guide has full proprietary rights in this book. In order that it may be more widely distributed it is now being sold to our readers at less than the cost of publication. Have you secured your copy? With the facts presented in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" at your command, you will always be ready to discuss the tariff question intelligently.

The Christmas Issue contained an article showing the wonderful progress that had been made by Hydro-Electric, Ontario's big public ownership power scheme. In this issue, "Electrifying Canada's Railways," outlining Sir Adam Beck's great plan for the extension of his power scheme, appears. The part played by Sir Adam in the fight to preserve Canadian water powers from being wrested from the people by financial interests, has earned for him the gratitude of all. This fight is still in progress. The water-powers of the St. Lawrence are necessary for the realization of Beck's big project. The story is told in "Electrifying Canada's Railways."

Many splendid letters are received each week for our Mail Bag which unfortunately are too long for publication in that department. Some of these would occupy more space than is utilized by the department in one issue. For this reason we fear that some of our readers who have gone to considerable trouble to write letters for publication may feel disappointed in not seeing their letters in print. Shorter letters of equal merit receive the preference when the selection is made as to what shall be published each time in the Mail Bag. We would especially ask our correspondents to keep this in mind when writing letters for publication. A selection has to be made and justice to the largest number of readers demands that those letters which are short and to the point receive the preference over long letters which would monopolize all the space at our disposal for the department.

### CLEARING LAND OF STUMPS

The problem of increasing farm production varies with different farms. To the men in a wooded country or on land that has been partially covered with trees the problem may resolve itself into clearing land of stumps. The importance of reclaiming stumpy land to increase food production has been recognized by the United States Government which has made arrangements so that manufacturers of land clearing machinery will secure all the raw material they require. Many Guide readers have had considerable experience in clearing land from scrub and stumps by the use of dynamite,

stumping powder and various kinds of pullers. The Guide wishes to make the benefit of their experiences available to others. For the best contribution on the subject a prize of \$5.00 will be given, for the second best, \$3.00, and for the third, \$2.00. Other contributions received will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. Contributions on this subject should be about 1,000 words in length and must be mailed not later than April 15. Photographs showing stump pulling operations will also be welcome and those to be published will be paid for.



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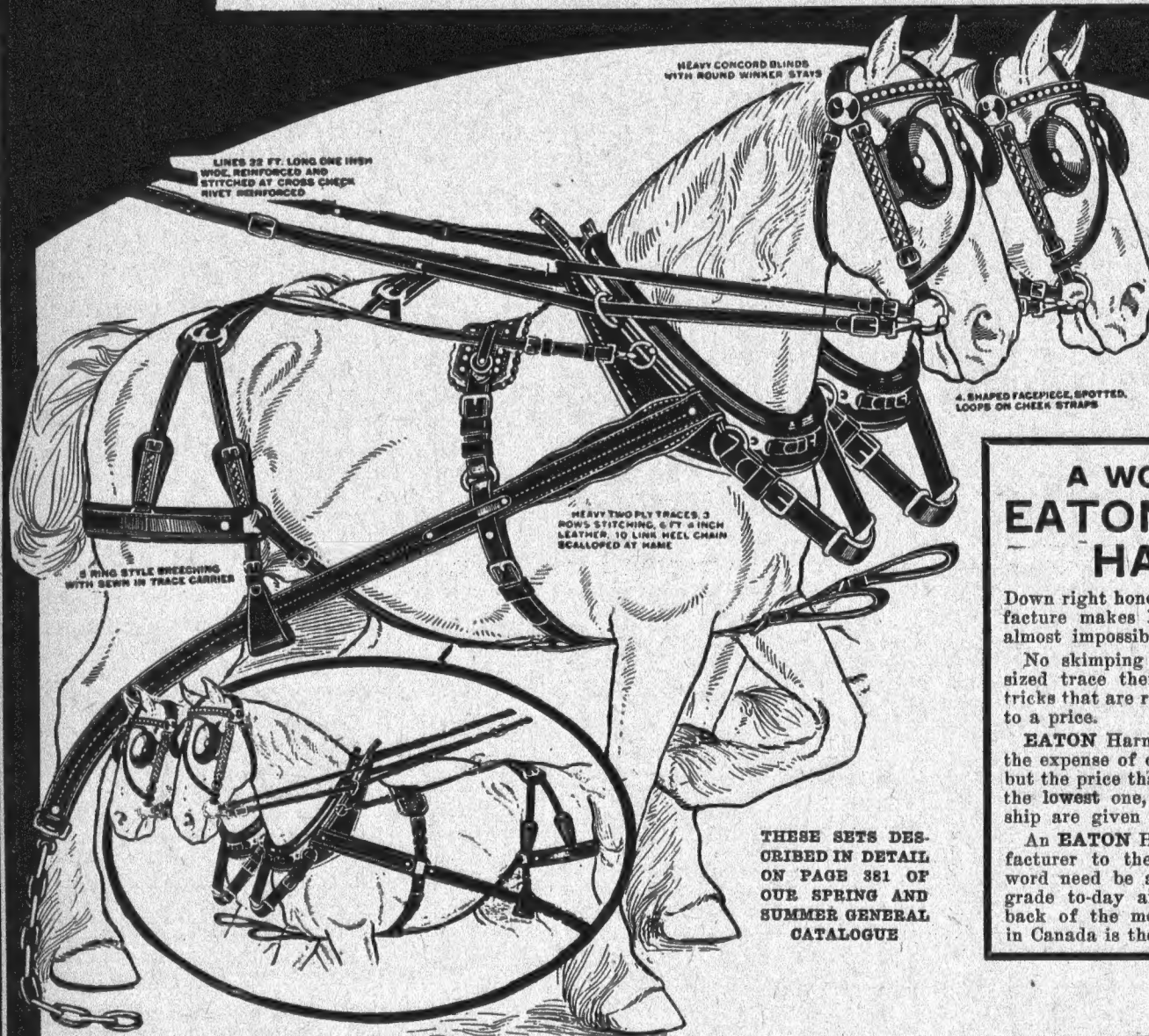
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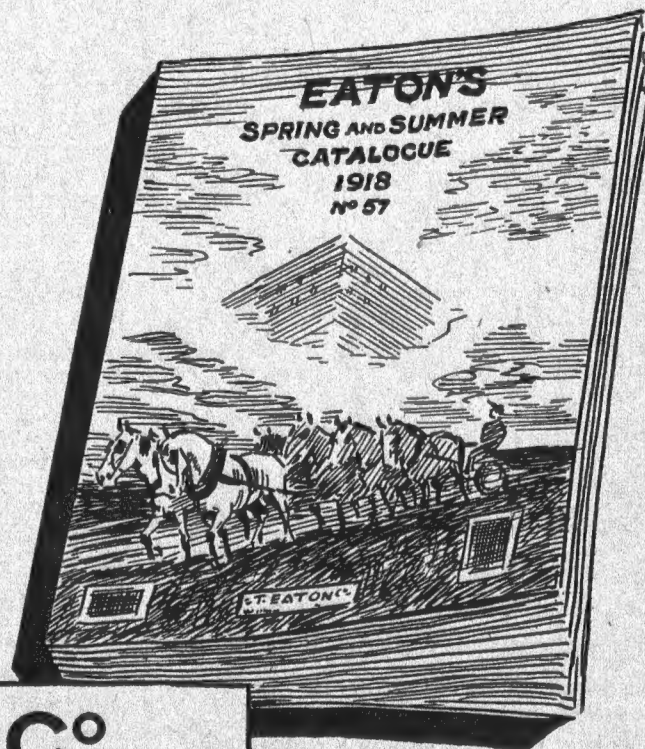
## FOR EXAMPLE TAKE AN EATON IMPERIAL WORK HARNESS

You will find the lines at least one inch and 22 feet in length (nothing skimmed here), the cross cheek double leather reinforced and stitched; note the generous width straps comprising the whole set and large size which will fit almost any farm horse. Note also the heavy leather used in traces, the wear leathers used to reinforce parts where the strain is greatest. Better still, take the actual harness itself, examine the beautiful stock used in building up EATON Harness, take it strap by strap, if you are skeptical, examine the unseen parts, open the breeching seats or the belly bands. You will find no canvas linings. Subterfuge is not resorted to in building up the EATON Imperial line. Every hide of leather entering our factory is No. 1 grade stock, our cutters are as experienced as it is possible for workmen to be, and every device or machine that lends itself to producing better and more satisfactory harness is in use, trimmings and fittings are of the best quality procurable and every strap leaving our Factory undergoes a rigid examination.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 27, 1918

## Patronage Evil

Few people realize to what extent the evil of political patronage has lowered the efficiency of our public service and sapped the moral fibre of our national life. Under past governments at Ottawa, both Grit and Tory, the patronage evil has been rampant. It permeated every department of the government and practically every branch of governmental service from Halifax to Vancouver. The government employs thousands and thousands of men and women. When a vacancy occurred outside of Ottawa the usual system was for the minister of the department to ask the local member for a recommendation. The local member nearly always selected a political friend regardless of his ability for the job. By this means a large proportion of the Dominion Government employees throughout Canada have been appointed by political pull. Not all of them are inefficient by any means, but when a man or woman gets a job by political pull and holds that job by political pull there is little encouragement for them to be efficient. There are a large number of men in the employ of the Dominion Government who are not earning half the salary they are drawing. In many departments the number of employees could be reduced by at least one-third and the work be done even better by the remaining two thirds. There are places in the Dominion Government service where offices are crowded with political appointees, many of them helping each other to do little or nothing.

But the patronage evil has gone far beyond the matter of appointment of employees. The Dominion Government has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in public works and public service of various kinds. In many cases contractors on these jobs have been forced to make a contribution to the campaign fund of the party in power. Frequently the contractor has been ordered to purchase his supplies through political friends of the government at prices very profitable to the seller. Even surveyors going out to survey homestead lands have had to buy their provisions through political grocers and the same system has prevailed nearly everywhere.

The result of all this has been to spread the idea that the government and the public treasury are legitimate prey. The dishonesty of the public has contributed largely to this condition but cabinet ministers and members of parliament have been the chief sinners. They saw the evil more clearly than anybody else and were in a better position to cure it. This great evil is one which the new government has pledged itself to remove. The task is a gigantic one and cannot be completed in a few days, but the government is already moving in the right direction. A few appointments made since the election savor of patronage but it can be said with assurance that there has been less patronage at Ottawa under the Union Government than under any other government at Ottawa in the same period in the last 25 years. The general public have a responsibility in this matter as well as the government. No man or woman has any moral right to ask the government for a job on political grounds. Government service should be no refuge for political friends or incompetents. The government has announced that the civil service commission will be given power over the outside service as well as the inside. This will be a further help towards remedying the evil. The government should not only be aided in its effort to eradicate patronage but public opinion should force the government to live up to its pledges.

The big drive on the land will soon begin in the prairie provinces. Every farmer should

bear in mind that every additional acre and every additional bushel is another stroke for victory on the battlefield.

## The New Income Tax

This year farmers and others are to be called upon to pay an income tax. This is the most direct form of federal taxation we have yet had instituted and infinitely more desirable than some of the more indirect means of increasing public revenue. The organized farmers have favored the application of this form of taxation in their endorsement of the Farmers' National Platform. Under the new law, all unmarried persons, widows or widowers with an income of over \$1,500 a year, are subject to an income tax of four per cent. on all income over that amount. With all others the tax applies on incomes over \$3,000 at the same rate. The tax is graduated after a certain amount is reached. Many of the details of this act were covered in The Guide of March 20 and others will be covered as particulars are available. The act calls for the return of all statements by March 31, but extensions will probably be made. Severe penalties await those who do not make their returns so forms should be secured from the Dominion Government Taxation Office, Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary, and returns made at the earliest possible moment.

Returns this year are for the calendar year of 1917 only. Special forms are now being prepared at Ottawa to assist farmers in making up their returns and these should soon be available from the offices mentioned above, as also are copies of the act. Certain liberal exemptions are allowed on these forms for war bonds, contributions to patriotic funds, etc. In making an estimate of income some of the following would be included. Amount received from interest and rents, from sales of grain, lumber, hay, stock, poultry and other products, value of produce traded at stores, etc., and of products consumed on the farm as well as any other moneys received from stock dividends, jury, road or other municipal work. From this would be deducted interest and taxes paid, repairs to and depreciation on machinery, hired labor, twine, livestock bought for resale, but not for breeding purposes, etc. Grain or livestock which was produced in 1917 but not sold that year is not counted until it is sold. The intention is to tax persons on the income actually received and not upon expectations of receiving it. A paper profit or a gain not actually cashed in is not income. No doubt for a considerable time the new law will be a little difficult to get used to and in some cases may work an injustice. A few years will weed out the more worthless phases and get it down to a practical working basis as the collector of huge amounts of revenue. It promises to be the most effective instrument in promoting bookkeeping and more systematic accounting among farmers, something very badly needed.

## Hold Land for Soldiers

A bill has been introduced at Ottawa to withdraw the privilege of making pre-emption or purchased homestead entries on Dominion lands in Western Canada. The object of this step, it is stated, is to meet the requirements of land for soldiers' settlements. The object is a worthy one. To be effective, however, the plan does not go far enough.

All crown lands, including homesteads, should be withdrawn. One reason for this is that the requirements of the returned men should be satisfied first and that others should not be allowed to compete with them in securing suitable land. Another is that the even numbered sections left open for entry will continue to be taken and settlement will be made on a one-quarter section basis. A quarter-section is not an economic unit for a western farm. The experience of farmers has amply demonstrated that at least a half-section is required in the great majority of cases. It takes comparatively little more to outfit a 320-acre farm than a 160-acre farm. The tendency everywhere is toward larger farm units. Farm surveys in Ontario, New York State, Nebraska, Missouri, and Montana have shown that farms of 200 acres or 300 in extent give the best returns for the farmers' labor. In Western Canada, where summerfallowing is necessary and where large farm machinery is utilized, at least one-half section of land is required. The logical size for a farm is the largest that can be worked without having to duplicate equipment. To institute a policy which would tend to settle men on smaller areas would result later in a great shifting of ownership, as the men endeavored to secure enough land to suit their needs. No sooner would they become well established on their holdings than they would begin buying each other out with the result that many men will eventually be induced to leave the districts in which they have settled. The pre-emption privilege in large areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta has worked great advantage to the settlers, simply because it has enabled large numbers of them to secure half-section holdings. The experience there has shown that land settlement should be on a half-section basis. The legislators at Ottawa will be well advised to take these facts into consideration in devising schemes for settling soldiers on the land.

## Credit for Production

There is one thing absolutely essential to maximum production this year. That is the extension of credit on the most liberal terms possible, especially by banks, loan and mortgage companies. Variable conditions of soil and climate will vary conditions in many different sections but a liberal extension of credit will increase production in every part of the three provinces. This applies with particular force to the banks. There never was a time when the local banker could render such sympathetic assistance and when his co-operation was so greatly needed, not so much by the individual farmer as by his country. There has not yet been built up in Western Canada a county agent system where an expert in agriculture looks after the interest of the farmers in particular districts. The local banker should fulfill a part of the functions of such a man this spring. He should see that every acre which is in fit condition in his district is seeded and seeded as well as possible.

There is another phase to this also. Some farmers under the enthusiasm of patriotism may go to wholly unwarranted lengths in asking credit without at the same time offering real adequate basis for security. Bankers have obligations and must protect themselves. Hence, while farmers have a right to expect the most liberal accommodation possible they also owe it to the bank to give



ample security. Generally speaking, of course, the banks will see that this is lived up to. The various provincial governments have made arrangements for supplying seed grain through the municipalities to needy farmers. Where an advance is needed for seed grain an application should be made to the secretary of the municipality or local improvement district. Homesteaders on unpatented land, both in organized and unorganized territory, should apply to J. Bruce Walker, Immigration Building, Winnipeg, for seed grain, giving particulars regarding land to be seeded and seed needed.

### Achieving The Impossible

The handling of the food situation in Canada has not, perhaps, been a great success. There have been lots of blunders made. Much has been said at the wrong time, in the wrong place, by the wrong people and in the wrong way. Numberless worthless schemes have been advanced by visionaries who knew nothing of the subject on which they were so lavish with their advice. There has been waste which no threat of world famine could curb—rank hypocrisy which profited to the limit while urging farmers to redouble their efforts to save the world from starvation—blind selfishness that would not relinquish one jot of its privileges if the fate of the world depended upon it. There has been more of all this here in Canada than in Germany. It may be an indication of a weakness inherent in democracy. Certainly we have been living up to the reputation of the Anglo-Saxon for "blundering through somehow." But out of all this incompetence and confusion two facts had been borne in on the mind of every farmer in Canada. One is that the cause of the Allies in jeopardy because of the food shortage, and the other that he can do more than the farmer of any other country under the sun to save the situation. There is no doubt but that he is working under heavy handicaps. His labor supply has been drained off even the most inefficient help is difficult or impossible to obtain. Everything that enters into the cost of production has mounted steadily upward. His just demand for the removal of the duty on his implements has, up to the present, been refused. In many cases poor crops during the last few years have left him in no condition to render his labor more efficient by the purchase of improved machinery. With all his handicaps, however, the imperative need for more food stuffs leaves his duty clear. It is to expend his energy, both of body and in-

telleet, to the limit of endurance in food production. The same thing was asked of him last year. Now he is asked to produce ten bushels for every seven produced in 1917. This may be asking him to achieve the impossible, but these are days in which the impossible is being accomplished. The 40,000 Canadians whose mangled bodies are mingling with the dust in France and Flanders knew no such word as "impossible." What hours of labor would it take to match the endurance of these returned heroes in their long wait for succor on "no man's land"—their soul-trying journey back to the base hospital and the tedious months of their slow recovery? What do the men who are withstanding this mighty German offensive know about the word "impossible?" The men on Canada's farms are made of the same stuff as the men who have gone to fight her battles in Europe. The world may rest assured that they will do their utmost to ward off the spectre of famine even if to do so they have to achieve the impossible.

### The Bank Mergers

The outstanding events in the financial world in the past week have been the two bank mergers. The Royal Bank has absorbed

the Northern Crown Bank and the Bank of Montreal has taken over the Bank of British North America. By the process of amalgamation the chartered banks of Canada have been reduced from the original number of 44 to less than half that number. From one standpoint at least the absorption of the smaller banks by the larger is a national advantage. It should reduce the cost of management and thereby the cost of operation. It, of course, reduces the element of competition between banks. But the competition between banks is much the same as competition between railways. It brings practically no benefit to the consumer. All the banks of Canada are members of the Bankers' Association and through that organization they work to mutual interest. There is no competition in the rate of interest allowed to depositors, which is three per cent. generally. While the banks make a flat rate of interest to depositors, they have no flat rate to borrowers.

The great danger in these bank mergers is that it concentrates the money power of the nation in the hands of a very small group of men. This same group has immense investments in our transportation and manufacturing interests and thereby has a common interest in protecting them all. It results in the bankers being generally strong

supporters of the protective tariff and all the privileges of transportation companies. The control and regulation of the money power of Canada by the government is very largely a myth. By these two mergers the only bank in Canada with a British Charter removes its headquarters to Montreal and another of our too few western banks is moved to the East. Wherever the money power of a nation is centered, there is usually the great centre of its political strength also. It is a growing danger in Canada and one possessing great possibilities of discord in the future.

Some of the politicians at Ottawa are running true to form. The time of the house in one of the opening sessions was taken up with a virulent personal attack on one of the ministers that served no purpose but to relieve the mind of the venom spurter. Ottawa dispatches state that the attack will be ignored. That is as it should be. No counter attack is necessary. National business is too urgent for the time of the house to be wasted in political squabbling.

The price of sugar was increased ten cents per 100 pounds the day after the increase in freight rates was announced. Similar increases have been announced in the price of other food products.



ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE

A British Tommy volunteered to take a message, the safe delivery of which meant the saving of hundreds of his comrades' lives. He had to cross a heavy enemy barrage. In attempting it he was shot down and lay with his arm blown away. A second man was sent but was killed on the way. In the meantime, the first mangled soldier gathered himself together and walked, staggered and crawled along until he delivered the message to the hand of the officer it was intended for. He then fell back dead. He was awarded the Victoria Cross. This hero attempted the impossible and did it. When you are asked to do what you may deem impossible, think of this hero. Western Canada must produce 160,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year. Don't do your bit—do your best.



# Electrifying Canada's Railways

## Sir Adam Beck's Plan for Superceding Steam with Electricity

By Arthur C. Carty

A fresh drive against the vested interests, calculated to bring to the people of Ontario, if such a thing is possible, an even greater boon than the Hydro Electric Power system, has been launched by the head of that enterprise, Sir Adam Beck.

Though pre-occupied with personal direction of the vast system in which the people at his solicitation have invested close to a hundred million dollars, and though confronted with the perplexing task of augmenting the power supply sufficiently to cope with war requirements, Sir Adam finds time to again divert his attention to a matter of railways; this time his fight becomes national in scope.

Sir Adam, as *The Grain Growers' Guide* related in its Christmas issue, is the man behind the guns of the great project that has brought hydro electric power, at cost, within the reach of a million and a half people in his native province. But his work in the upbuilding of this vast system has thrust upon his attention other great goals that are yet to be achieved, and, for long enough, the people who are closest to him have set it down in their mental note books that some day Beck will make fur fly about the railway and telephone companies.

### Sir Adam Beck's Constructive Policies

Fortunately for the people of Ontario Sir Adam is in such a position that he is able to give his time to the concerns of the public; doubly fortunate it is that he is built that way. Before the war broke out he saw no way of bucking the big steam railway systems save by invading their field as hydro has done, and, through competition, compelling them to give the service that the people are entitled to, and at a cost that will not bleed those served for more than a fair profit. Sir Adam's enemies used to say his tendencies were destructive. They no doubt would say so still, if anyone would listen to them; but the fact is that his advanced policies are so intensely constructive that when he speaks he finds the people with him heart and soul.

As was the case with hydro, he proposed to make his commencement in the establishment of a system of hydro electric radial railways in his own part of the province. There hydro had pioneered it and, backed by the people, it had made good in a measure beyond the wildest expectations, perhaps of even Sir Adam himself. In any event there has never been an instance in more than a decade of activity in which he has not done better than he promised.

Surveys were made of trunk line railways from Toronto to Guelph, and Stratford, south to London, and westward again to the American border at Windsor. The cost from Toronto to London his engineers estimated would be \$14,000,000. The people voted the money by a ballot of better than two to one. Another line was figured on from Toronto to Hamilton and thence to the American border at Niagara Falls. Hamilton, where the private interests have kept a tenacious grip, was made the battleground. Every municipality save Hamilton, duplicated the affirmation of two to one, and in Hamilton the rejection was by a margin so scant that the people arose and demanded a new vote, asserting they had been hoodwinked by the interests that dominated every avenue of publicity. So matters stand today with Sir Adam authorized to proceed, at the declaration of peace, with the expenditure of upwards of \$25,000,000 on railways.

### Nationalization of C.N.R. the Starting Point

But the war has wrought on the powers-that-be

changes that Sir Adam could scarcely had hoped for in times of peace. The nationalization of the C.N.R. has been the starting point; the scarcity of fuel is a vital factor.

"What would happen should the United States cut us off without coal?" is the anxious question of the average Ontarioan.

Sir Adam answers: "Use hydro."

"Nationalize every railway in this country except the C.P.R. Do it quickly as a war measure. Avoid this wasteful duplication of railways. Build lines where they are now needed. Develop our water powers and electrify our railways. Then will we have no fear of the paralyzing of our transportation systems," is his story in effect.

War time is the time to bring this about, Sir Adam declares. More can be done for the people today than may be accomplished later. Nationalize the Canadian Northern alone, in the East, and you

would compel the Grand Trunk to maintain its contract obligations with respect to the West.

The acquisition of the C.P.R. by the people, he does not advocate at this time because of the amount involved, but nationalization and co-ordination of the others will, in his opinion, furnish competition for the C.P.R. and provide a safety valve that will protect the people against any neglect of, or encroachment upon the public rights.

### 1,150,000 Horse-Power in Sight

Electricity, of course, is Sir Adam's favorite child, and in Ontario the stage is set for general electrification. In the Niagara power zone, lying principally in Western Ontario, the commission is today delivering 165,000 horse-power, but the transformer stations and transmission lines are built with a capacity for 250,000 horse-power. They have therefore an available capacity of 90,000 horse-power to serve the railways. The great Chippewa development at Niagara, where a canal is being built to carry water to a new artificial cataract, will make the total "juice" load 650,000 horse-power in the territory between Cornwall and Windsor. If the International waters of the Long Sault rapids are held for the people—and that is one of the side-show battles that Sir Adam is fighting—there will be an additional production of 450,000 horse-power in Eastern Ontario, or a provincial total of more than a million horse-power; to be exact 1,150,000.

There are 10,000 route miles in the systems of all the railways of Ontario at the present time, and in addition there are sidings that bring the mileage to 15,000. For the operation of all of these—the C.P.R. included—only 200,000 horse-power would be required, and hydro is ready to deliver the goods.

Ontario is ready to take over the scheme, for she realizes the necessity of emancipating her railway system from the spectre of a fuel famine. Every day a few more freight and passenger trains are struck off, for the conservation of fuel, Ontario thanks the Lord for waterfalls and Adam Beck.

If the Dominion government does not want to undertake the scheme let Ontario handle it, is Sir Adam Beck's appeal. Let the government nationalize the railways and run them as steam roads, rather than leave them in the hands of the private companies. Apart from the winning of the war, he says, no question is of such vital consequence to the people as the reorganization of the country's railways.

### 3,500,000 Tons of Coal Saved Annually

In Ontario hand over the operation of the branch lines at any rate to a provincial commission. Electrification in Ontario would end the need for importation from the United States of 3,500,000 tons of steam coal annually. This item alone means the sending of \$20,000,000 out of the country yearly.

But in these days of car shortage electrification has another and greater attraction. When the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway was electrified the first effect was the release for other purposes of one-third of all the company's rolling stock, which had previously been employed in hauling its own fuel.

In Ontario the change would mean the cancellation of 90,000 coal car trips, an annual saving of 20,000,000 car miles, or, in other words, the elimination of about 4,000 non-revenue producing trains. That would be one of the means of securing cheaper transportation for the people, and of assuring the people financial success in the event of nationalization.

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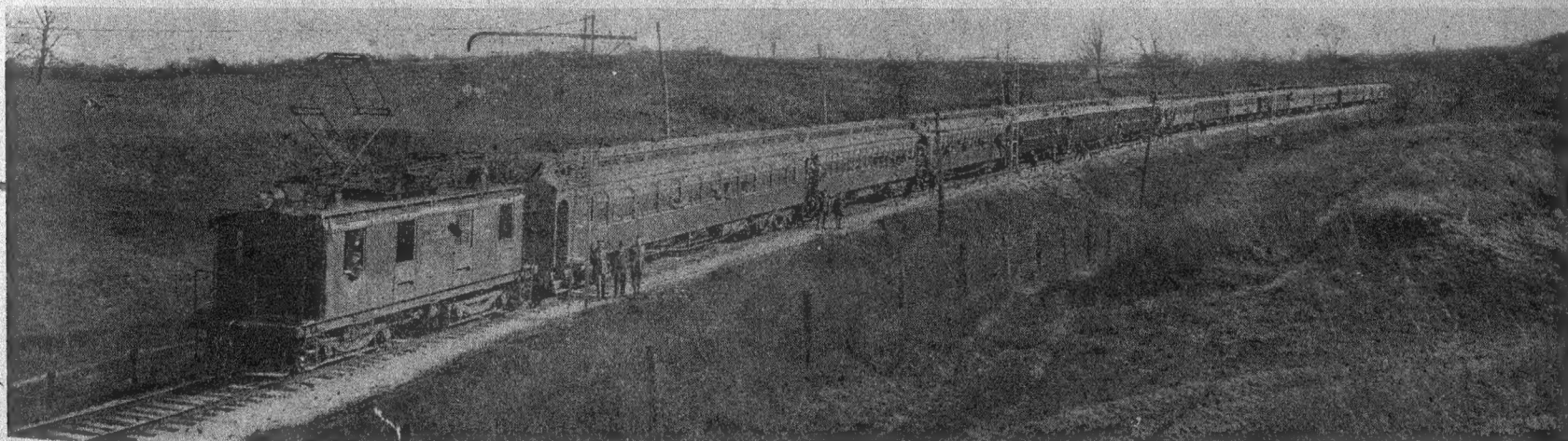
Niagara Falls, the Greatest Water Power in the World, Partially Utilized by the Hydro-Electric of Ontario

will have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on duplication of feeders, or you will have an unprofitable white elephant, to balk the people, as a horrible example of public ownership, in the future. Take over the Grand Trunk system, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the National Transcontinental Railway, link them with the Canadian Northern system, and with the Intercolonial, and co-ordinated they will pay their way, they will serve the people, and they will develop the country in a measure that will do much to lift from the backs of the people the financial burden the war is leaving.

Take over the Canadian Northern in a piecemeal nationalization scheme and it will cost the Canadian people four hundred million dollars to make the government lines self-sustaining; include the Grand Trunk and the cost of putting the railways on their feet will not be one hundred millions, he affirms.

Nationalize only the Western lines of the Grand Trunk system, and the west will have but a half measure of benefit, while absolutely no relief will come to Ontario. Nationalize the whole Grand Trunk system and its associated lines, together with the C.N.R., and while the West thus obtains access to Eastern markets, and producing centres, the East benefits through closer association with the West.

Rather than take over the G.T.P. without the parent system Sir Adam declares for a policy that



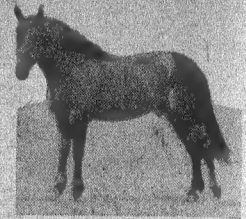
Sixty-ton, 15,000 Volt Electric Locomotive Hauling a Troop Train of 14 Standard G.T.E. Coaches, near London, Ontario.

Sir Adam Beck is chairman of the London Railway Commission which is in charge of the operation of this up-to-date electrified 25 mile line that extends southward from London through St. Thomas to Port Stanley on Lake Erie.



# Who Said Women Can't Farm?

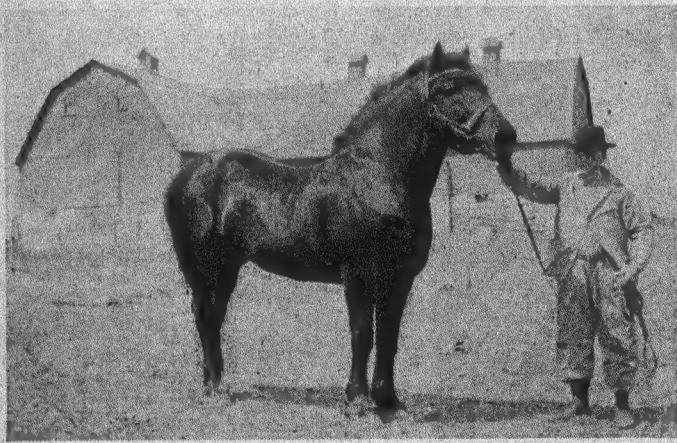
*Miss R. M. Hillman of Keeler, Saskatchewan, Disproves Any Such Fallacy*



Clarice's Colt Manier

To choose to leave the lap of luxury in one of the American cities to the south of us and come to a grain farm in the Canadian North-West in pioneer days savors largely of romantic fiction. But truth is stranger than fiction, and it was purely a matter of choice which brought Miss R. M. Hillman from St. Paul to the rich prairie land near Keeler, Sask.

Some 12 or 13 years ago Miss Hillman from a party of hunters, came up to Saskatchewan from St. Paul to enjoy a season's shooting on the Cana-



Richard, one of the Percheron Stallions on the Hillman Farm

dian prairie. Miss Hillman, like many others from the republic to the south, came on pleasure bent, but left with high hopes and faith in the possibilities of the future of grain farming on the Canadian prairies. That she was only a woman did not daunt her purpose or deter her from the course she set out for herself. She was determined on buying a farm in the Thunder Creek district and she was filled with a consuming ambition to prove groundless an old fallacy which intimated that farming was one thing women could not do.

She remained in St. Paul for two years longer, and all the time prepared herself for the gigantic undertaking which she was contemplating. Those two years she filled with study and reading. She availed herself of every opportunity of learning more about the business of being a farmer. In her study she started at the bottom and persistently worked until she knew on paper all about the problems and difficulties which were likely to overtake her in her venture. She grasped every opportunity whereby she might come in contact with the practical side of farming. Miss Hillman realized that farming on the Canadian prairies was slightly different to the smaller farming in her native state and wisely she avoided any attempt to transplant the small farming methods of Minnesota to the broad acres of Saskatchewan.

At the end of her two years of study she, with her mother and little brother 'Bud,' came north, and undertook in earnest the exacting business of grain farming. Her big farm of 1,120 acres is situated about three miles southwest of Keeler. Keeler is one of the hundreds of small villages which dot the prairies. For miles one can see the tall elevators which, with a store and a church, a school, station and a number of houses, comprise the great majority of the small towns. But they serve the needs of a large surrounding community, and an account of the banking business done in any one of them is a matter of astonishment and wonder to Americans and Easterners.

## Fine, Modern, Farm Buildings

Until last fall their home was the ordinary one-story house so common on the prairie as the first home. It is built low, and from even a distance gives one the assurance of snugness and warmth. Inside it is comfortably and cozily furnished and its shelves of books suggests the student farmer, and good farmers are invariably students. Last fall a beautiful new home was erected. This home is a monument of achievement in farm homes, combining utility and beauty. From the verandah one enters the long, comfortable living-room with a huge stone fire-place in one end. The arrangement of windows and window-seats is charming from both an aesthetic and utilitarian view-point. The oak walls and beamed ceilings add to the appearance of comfort and richness. The front half of the house is designed for the use of the family, while the rear is for those who help on the farm. Electric lights and waterworks are to be installed in another year.

The barn is another building which expresses the last word in farm architecture. It is built in a tee shape, one part for the cattle and the other for the horses. A couple of years ago, when the ad-

By Mary P. McCallum

dition to the barn had just been completed, one of the prairie cyclones completely lifted the new part off its foundation and deposited it some distance away, a wreck. The action of the cyclone was a freak of nature, for it demolished one half the barn and left the other part quite uninjured. A stone foundation is under the whole structure, and makes ample accommodation for the large number of horses and cattle. The water is pumped by gasoline engines. The box-stall accommodation for young colts, brood mares and stallions is adequate and excellent. The loft of the barn was filled with feed for the coming winter. Every arrangement and plan indicated a careful and thoroughly business head as manager. The other out-buildings are commodious and comfortable.

Although Miss Hillman does not go in much for hog-raising or poultry there are a number on the farm. Miss Hillman's mother, as her brother said, was an old-fashioned woman and did not believe a farm was a farm unless it had everything to be found on farms in her young days. A couple of years ago Miss Hillman contemplated raising hogs extensively, but when she got her herd up to more than 400 hog cholera broke out and demolished it completely. That catastrophe dissuaded her from again attempting to raise hogs in large

quantities.

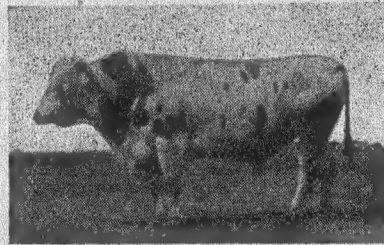
Miss Hillman does not care for cattle raising. Her herd at present numbers about 45. They are mostly grades, but there are two pure-bred Red Poll cows and one pure-bred Red Poll bull.

## An Expert Horsewoman

Above everything else Miss Hillman is a horsewoman. She knows and reads horseflesh as one would read a book. She sees at a glance the defects of a horse and knows its value. Miss Hillman acquired this intimate and authoritative knowledge of horses since her coming to the farm. She is essentially a city-bred woman and farming and horses were out of her ken. She had an innate and happy love of horses and through careful study and observation has become an expert judge of them.

Her friends tell many amusing stories of how Miss Hillman displays her shrewdness to just a little better advantage than do those with whom she is dealing in horseflesh. Hon. A. P. McNab told me in Regina of one time he and a friend of his and Miss Hillman's went with her to look over a shipment of pure-bred Percherons which had just arrived in Winnipeg. The salesman had heard of Miss Hillman and had determined that she should buy some of his stock. Miss Hillman wanted Percheron horses but did not want this man's unless they were in every way up to what, in her judgment, would be suitable for her. She saw his eagerness to sell, but as horse after horse was shown off before her she noted their defects and refused to be elated or enthusiastic over his stock. The salesman saw the utter futility of his camouflage and admitted that she knew exactly what she wanted. The air was cleared; each understood the other and was willing to talk business.

Miss Hillman has some of the choicest Percherons in the province. She is the proud owner of Clarice, a handsome Percheron mare who was the winner of the American championship in 1912. Clarice's colts are well-known and much sought after. Manier, a well-built young stallion, and a colt of Clarice's, is kept on the Hillman farm and has every indication of being a prize-winner like his mother. Another stallion on the Hillman farm is Richard who, too, is well known to breeders of Percheron horses in Saskatchewan. Miss Hillman believes that large money paid in the outset for the best stallions and mares is in the end a good-paying investment. She has the nucleus of what will some



Epworth King Netherland

day be one of the finest herds of Percherons in Saskatchewan.

The Hillman farm is essentially a wheat farm. Enough oats are grown for feed for the horses and stock. Last year nearly three-fourths of the land was under crop, and the large majority of it was wheat. This part of the Thunder Creek district is, as far as one can see, as level as a floor. It is one of the best wheat growing regions in the prairie. Miss Hillman has her own threshing engine and separator and has always been able to get her wheat on the early market.

The owner of the Hillman farm possesses in a large degree that alleged feminine characteristic, curiosity. She is curious to know just how far and how successful various experiments can be carried out on her farm. A couple of years ago she sent to the department of agriculture at Washington for a sample of wheat in which she is specially interested, known as Macaroni. If this wheat fulfills the qualifications its breeders claim for it, it has a splendid future ahead of it. From Miss Hillman's sample she harvested from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. She kept this year's crop for next year's seed. Miss Hillman is determined that she shall give it a fair trial under all conditions in this country and ascertain for herself its adaptability and suitability for the Thunder Creek district. The department at Washington claims for this wheat that it is rustproof. That is an attribute prairie farmers will recognize as distinctly to be desired and will welcome it if it really is rustproof as claimed.

## Prefers Horses for Motive Power

When Miss Hillman came to Saskatchewan to go extensively into grain farming she was imbued with the idea that if she were to raise a large acreage of wheat she must have every modern equipment. With that end in view she purchased a 30-60 tractor for plowing and threshing. She tried this for plowing for several years, but each year was more than ever convinced that such an engine was much too extravagant and excessive, both in initial outlay and in up-keep, and thinks that after all horses are more economical.

Her brother gave as an example of its extravagance the costly nature of repairs. He said that a few days before I interviewed him that a part of the engine broke. He was unable to obtain the repair in Keeler and had to telephone into Regina. Repairs came out the next day. A trip was made to Keeler to fetch out the repairs. An engine expert was there to make the repairing. All was in readiness only to find that the repairs sent out from Regina were a misfit. They had to be returned to Regina and the work was again held up for a few days until it should be fixed. This meant that the wages of an expert and of the two men were being paid for no services rendered. As well the fall plowing which should be rushed was not being done. The real disadvantage of missing those days would be felt in the spring when every acre that is ready for the seed means real dollars to the farmer. This was only one example of its extravagance. Mr. Hillman believed that a smaller engine would be suitable for the purpose they wanted, but he, with his sister, believed that there was nothing more suitable for all times, purposes and seasons than horses. True there was a saving in the number of men, but this could be made up in time saved. In every way horse power was more reliable. Miss Hillman has already 75 head of horses capable of making a great turn-over of work.

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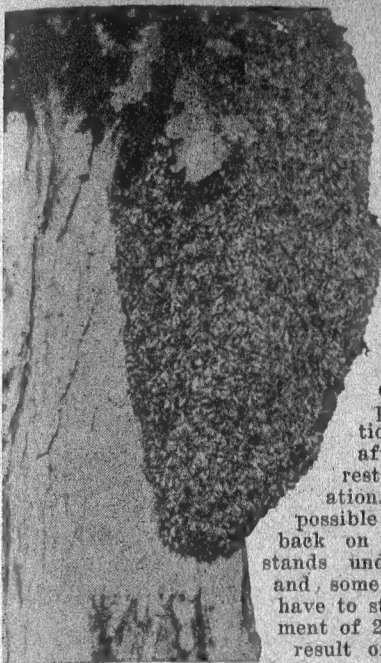
The 30-60 Tractor Owned by Miss Hillman, a Saskatchewan Woman-Farmer



# Among the Beehives

## Spring Management and Swarm Control

By B. Brewster



Bees Swarming on Tree

In this north country the question of spring management is almost in part one owing to the depleted conditions of the hive after a winter's rest of great duration. Seldom is it possible to put bees back on their summer stands under 20 weeks and some seasons bees have to stand a confinement of 24 weeks. The result of this is that we are confronted with hives whose bees are reduced in numbers

and weakened in constitution by the long confinement, some colonies having barely sufficient bees to keep them in the hive during the excitement of the first flight in the spring.

Many are the methods advocated for the putting out of bees in the spring. Some put them out when they think the next day will be cold and dark, carrying them to their summer stands at night even if it means working all night to do it. Others prefer putting them out early in the morning of a fine day after airing the repository the previous night by opening of doors or windows, or the removal of the earth covering where buried in clumps. Much might be said of both systems. Sometimes after putting them on the stands but before they have had a flight, a high wind may spring up, and should it be a warm one great losses may follow from drifting, the flying bees gathering where the greatest noise is and some colonies getting far too many bees, whilst other weak ones are nearly ruined by the loss of their workers. This condition can be averted by the contraction of the entrance to a one or two-bee space, thus preventing that indiscriminate rush and confusion in which they either fail to locate their own hive or forget it in the intoxication of a first flight.

After putting them on to their summer stands they need but little attention or manipulation, provided they are in good tight hives, have plenty of stores and are made comfortable by well fitting quilts over the frames. But sometimes I have seen bees, shortly after being put out, with full width entrances open and covers askant and quilts awry or with holes in them, making it quite impossible for any but the strongest colonies to make any progress towards raising young bees to replace the old ones that have come through the winter and which at best must shortly die.

### Building Up Weak Colonies

Our first object should be to see that they have sufficient stores and are then made warm. A very weak colony, under these conditions, if left alone, will make good, but there is a better way in the Alexander method of building up weak colonies. This method has been worth hundreds of dollars to many beekeepers, and as I have tested it myself with unflinching success as long as the instructions were faithfully followed.

Mr. Alexander said: "About five days after putting out your bees, pick out and mark all your weak colonies, also your strong ones, marking an equal number of each. Set each weak one on the top of a strong one, with a queen excluder between, closing up all entrances to the weak colony except through the excluder. Then there are those that are very weak that have only their queen and perhaps not more than a handful of bees with no brood. Fix these last named this way: Go to your strong colony that you wish to set them over and get a frame of brood and its adhering bees, being sure not to take their queen; then put the queen of the weak colony on this comb with the strange bees, and put it in the weak hive; leave them in this way for half a day, then set them on top of the strong colony where you got the brood, with a queen excluder between. Do all this with a little smoke and avoid exciting the strong colony in any way. If a cool day and the bees not flying I usually leave the strong colony uncovered except for the excluder for a few hours before setting on the weak colony.

"The whole thing should be done as quietly as possible so that either colony hardly realizes that it has been touched. When the weak colony has been given some brood and put on top in this careful or still manner hardly one queen in a hundred

will be lost and in about 30 days each hive will be crowded with bees and maturing brood. Then when you wish to separate them set the strongest colony on a new stand and also give it some of the bees from the hive that is left on the old stand as a few of the working force will return to the old location, especially if they are black bees or degenerate Italians."

Mr. Alexander also claimed "That in every case of failure on the part of others to get satisfactory results was caused by one of two things, either an absence of brood in weak colony to hold the queen and her few bees in the upper hive or too much smoke causing the bees of the strong colony to rush up through the excluder and sting everything in sight. Whereas if done as described above the bees in the lower hive do not seem to realize that strangers have been put over them and they will all work in perfect harmony together." This method has been of great value to me for eight or nine years and though only adopted at first on a cautious scale during the last few years it has only been limited by the number of suitable colonies in

especially is this true when you have high trees in the apiary, and the beekeeper has arrived at the age when his ambition for climbing trees is on the wane.

### Swarm Control

Generally the last few days in May or the first week in June I find a few colonies strong enough to require treatment if swarming is to be averted. As in May the weather is still uncertain and the mercury may drop below 32 degrees Fahr., I prefer to give relief where a colony is boiling over with bees and has seven or eight combs of brood—by taking a couple of frames of brood and giving to a colony that has four frames or over, thus building up your second best into the rank of first class and leaving the weaker ones to their own devices until the weather is settled. The temptation to give them to the weaker ones is great, but should be resisted as they seldom have sufficient bees to cover more brood than they have.

These strongest colonies are then alright for a week or two, when it is safe to lift brood; I then take a full depth super by the side of each one of my strongest colonies which have been chosen and marked previously, this done I start lifting brood, these supers contain full drawn combs though foundation will do. Taking the cover and quilt off the first hive, I remove two frames of brood and bees from centre of hive, filling the vacancy made with two empty frames taken from the centre of the super; I then put these frames of brood in the super in place of empty combs put below, put the super on the hive and close it up, and all the other strong ones are served the same. No looking for queen, as it does not matter whether she is on the combs or not, anyway. She will, if a good one, move up and fill them with brood in a short time. If when doing this I find queen cells have been started it is the signal that a regular inspection of strong colonies must be made every nine days.

I know it is claimed by many that they can get from both swarm and parent hive as big a crop as if they had never swarmed, but this has not been my experience. My large yields are always made by colonies that never swarmed that season; consequently every effort is made to keep the bees together as long as possible, preferring to make my increase by artificial means. Quite a few colonies treated as above will not make any attempt to swarm, but will continue to fill supers till the end of the flow. Others that may show an inclination to swarm are tried once more to be brought to a proper state of mind by what is called the "Demaree" method, and for the benefit of those who have not text books on bee culture, will again explain. The only drawback to this system is that it demands the finding of the queen at a time when she, in one respect, is most difficult to find—in a crowded colony—and perhaps with a little more inclination to hide as she lets up on her laying preparatory to going out with a swarm.

### The "Demaree" Method

On finding for a second time queen cells with eggs of larvae decide to "Demaree" them. I first procure a hive body filled with frames of foundation, remove super and hive body and place the new hive body on bottom board, take out one frame of foundation and lay it aside, then look through old brood nest for the queen, place her on a frame containing the least brood and put it in the vacancy made by the removal of frame of foundation, now

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Mr. McVickar, a Veteran Manitoba Beekeeper, in His Apiary, Kildonan

the apiary. I have done this up to the ninth day with success and occasionally up to the eleventh day.

As the season advances and pollen and nectar are coming in freely or at least sufficient for brood rearing, all combs should be overhauled and where there is too much drone combs these should be removed and worker comb given or drone comb cut out and filled in with worker comb or even foundation. Too many drones are a heavy tax on the resources of a colony and should not be tolerated. Those who have made a study of the subject contend that 100 drones is sufficient for the strongest colony.

At this time also queens should be clipped, and though not my intention of taking up this question at this time I must add my testimony to that great body of bee-keepers who follow this practice. The feeling of security when you know that all your queens are clipped is an asset not to be despised,



Prof. S. A. Bedford, Among the Beehives at the Manitoba Agricultural College



# Putting England's Acres to Work

*Old Grasslands are Plowed to Grow Food*

By Cameron Mackenzie  
(In The Country Gentleman)

Not until about twelve months ago did England set about in real earnest to mobilize her land and to gear up her agricultural industry, as she had already geared up her other principal industries, for the business of war. Before then, for more than two years, she had rather shilly-shallied with her problems.

The difficulty was that British public opinion—often slow to move, but terrific when it does move—had not been roused to the point of asserting itself. A jolt was needed, and it did not come until the growing menace of the German submarine had definitely raised for the popular mind the specter of national hunger.

The densest intelligence could perceive what even a partial blockade might mean for an island dependent upon shipments from overseas for half of what it ate; and, frightened, the country bestirred itself. Prodigious things occurred. The Asquith ministry fell; food production became a major demand; Lloyd George was summoned to power and soon had enunciated in the House of Commons the principles, subsequently embodied in the Corn Production Act of 1917—a historic enactment—of the nation's new land program.

## Land Became a National Asset

One is tempted to dwell upon the portent of those swiftly following events, and particularly upon the significance of the Corn Production Bill. Almost in a night centuries of tradition were swept aside, very nearly as if they had not been; great landowners were disturbed in immemorial rights; farmers were disturbed in age-old prejudices; a new order, a new status, had been proclaimed for the soil and those upon it. Land had, in effect, been declared a national asset, to be used for the national good; its ownership had been decreed a responsibility and no longer merely a privilege; the right of entry upon land by the government, with power to compel its proper care, use and cultivation, had been established; safeguarding prices for staple products had been guaranteed for the farmer and a minimum weekly wage of twenty-five shillings had been fixed for the laborer.

Giant steps, which had waited for generations and doubtless would have waited for generations more, and which it is idle to pretend will ever be retraced, had been taken. Indubitably a new era in British agriculture has been ushered by the war, and a new hope, a new surety, most of all a new faith, set upon the green and restful fields of England—a faith which promises to check the drift, for long as steady as the tides, of her civilization toward the grimy smokestacks of cities. But such considerations, no matter how tightly present and future are bound, are not our direct concern; rather England at the job of speeding up her food production in the world crisis. And such an account may properly begin by identifying Rowland E. Prothero, the central figure and the pivot of the undertaking.

Mr. Prothero is a great scholar, a great statesman and a great agriculturist. His work, *English Farming, Past and Present*, is standard; for years he has been a member of Parliament for Oxford; for years, too, he was chief agent for the Duke of Bedford, one of the greatest of English landowners. Although the new prime minister had frequently in the past found himself in opposition to Mr. Prothero, almost his first act upon taking office was to invite Mr. Prothero into his cabinet as president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. That it has been Mr. Prothero who has actually administered England's land mobilization, built its organization, tussled with its difficulties. More than any other man he dominates the movement, and, although armed by Parliament and the government with extraordinary powers, his task has been huge.

He must have quailed when he viewed it a year

ago. Agriculturally, England—and this story takes no account of Scotland and Ireland, with their different conditions and problems—had by the end of 1916 sunk to a low estate indeed. Two miserable heritages were upon the land. The one was the heritage of the half century which immediately preceded the war—a period of neglect of the land, of disturbing political haggings about it and of feeble or mistaken legislation concerning it. During that era four billion dollars had dropped out of land values in England and Wales; one-half of the



A Farm Carter Dressed the Part in Leggings, Trousers and Jersey

supply of laborers had left the farms; four million acres had passed from under the plow to permanent grass; the farmer, discouraged by successive years of poor yield, by uncertain markets, by a continuing low price for wheat, had lost heart and was obtaining only twenty dollars to the acre as against, for example, the hundred dollars to the acre that the Belgians across the channel were producing.

And then came the war. With it one-third of the million laborers who were still remaining, promptly and without let or hindrance, crowded into the army; nearly all available horses were immediately commandeered; landlords became even more timid

acres all told in England and Wales, of which only 27,000,000 were under any kind of cultivation a year ago, conditions differ radically. Uniform rulings for all the sixty-two counties were impossible, and accordingly there was built up a separate directing staff for each county. These suborganizations, known as Agricultural Executive Committees, were in each case headed by a thoroughly enlightened and responsible agriculturist as chairman, who, serving without pay, has, generally speaking, himself carried the burden of the local work.

## A Policeman's Job at First

I have visited the headquarters of the executive committee for Lincolnshire. It was an extraordinarily busy place, with close upon a hundred and fifty persons administering its affairs. The chairman was the county's largest landowner, doubtless its richest man, a university graduate, the author of several authoritative agricultural books, and equally familiar with the farming conditions of America, France, Belgium, Denmark and England. To his task he was giving nearly his entire time. He is, I understand, representative of the type to whom the authority of the Board of Agriculture has been locally delegated all over England. It is well, for their powers are wide and far-reaching.

The first job was a policeman's job, and a general inspection was ordered. Its object was to discover land that was being neglected, misused, or used in a manner not calculated to produce a maximum for the national good. All sorts of pleasant amenities of well-to-do gentlemen then passed for the first time beneath the government's scrutinizing eye. Deer parks, game preserves, even, if the executives saw fit, the ancient gardens, delectable lawns and greenhouses, the joys, ornaments and attributes of English country life, were counted and appraised for their actual worth in feeding a country at war.

Deer parks and game preserves yielded little. To begin with, there is far less land in England devoted to purposes of sport than many Americans suppose; exact figures of acreage so used are not available, but I have it upon the authority of no less a person than Mr. Prothero that the amount, for the time being at least, is negligible. Further, most of the land that has been, or is, so used is thin and sandy, or in some other respect ill adapted for ready cultivation.

However, these tracts did not altogether escape the government's hand. In several instances owners were ordered peremptorily to reduce their deer; likewise, in not several but many instances, their pheasants, which, as ruthlessly as with rabbits, are warred upon. The following facts suggest the range and force of the new restrictions: If you don't kill your surplus pheasants yourself, the county executives will; the hatching and rearing of pheasants by any artificial means is forbidden; it is illegal to use gasoline to go to a hunt; the old rule that none but the owner and his immediate family may shoot ground game is abandoned and the war committees may get the work done; no grain fit for human consumption may be given to game birds.

In connection with the wartime pursuits of the wealthier class in England, I brought with me from the United States a most engaging picture. I had somehow seen the Hon. Evelyn, perhaps mounted on a tractor, perhaps with her noble hunter hitched to a plow, energetically ripping through the ancestral estates, devastating fat lawns and sending weighted Southdowns skipping. The old earl, her father, doddered after, sprinkling seed from the spout of a watering can into the freshly turned furrows. I could see plainly the nobleman's moist and broken collar and the Hon. Evelyn's set mouth, royal coloring and rough, wide brimmed straw hat. But once arrived here my picture faded.

Even if the Hon. Evelyn had not known how to



English Girls are Taking Men's Places on the Land. A Group of Students and Their Instructor.

than they had been and doubly wary of further investments and improvements for their tenants. The crop of 1914 was poor, of 1915 poorer, and when the harvest of 1916 had been gathered there was the certain prospect that the coming year would see at least another 300,000 acres fall to grass.

Organization was the first necessity, and the principle of decentralized authority was immediately laid down. Although there are only 37,000,000

Continued on Page 46



## A WEEK'S WORK

Messrs. C. H. Burnell and C. E. Bayne representing respectively the association and the company were out last week with the following as their route: Altona, Rosenfeld, Plum Coulee, Winkler, Morden, Dunstan, Thornhill, Shadeland, Darlingford and Manitou.

The sun does not always shine on itinerant Grain Growers and the experiences of the opening days of the series were not exhilarating. The Altona meeting did not materialize and the Rosenfeld one followed its example. Insufficient advertising and lack of interest on the part of the Mennonite population were the contributing causes. At Plum Coulee posters had been put up but no place of meeting indicated. The sample room of the local hotel was secured and some twenty-two men got together in the afternoon. They listened courteously to the addresses, but as soon as the speaking was finished and reorganization suggested every man but three "made a bee line for the door." Plum Coulee once had an association with a very considerable membership, but the common Mennonite suspicion of organization and officialdom, with supposed possibilities of liability for responsibilities which they do not wish to undertake, renders it difficult if not impossible to make progress just now. At Winkler in the evening the attendance consisted of the president, the secretary and two others. An afternoon meeting would probably have had greater success, since there is a fairly active and successful branch at this point. Throughout this whole Mennonite settlement the co-operative idea is welcomed and practised. In land finance, fire insurance, life insurance, etc., they have mutual systems which are being successfully operated. There is need for mutual understanding between them and our movement in order to have fuller co-operation in future. The secretary at Winkler, I. K. Wiens, is one of the most energetic and effective workers. He is handling this year orders for forty thousand pounds of binder twine.

At Morden the advertising appears to have been ineffective since only two of an audience appeared, but a little investigation indicated that it might be possible with a little work to organize a branch association.

The travellers proceeded to the home of Wm. Keiss of Dunstan, where the local association were being entertained and addressed an audience of about 30. In the evening a public meeting was held in the church, situated on the corner of A. P. Stevenson's famous apple farm. Next day Thornhill was visited and a good meeting held. The branch here is doing good work and looks forward to extending its activities to livestock shipping.

At Shadeland in the evening a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. The branch here has a large membership covering a wide district, which makes it difficult to secure a large attendance at meetings. At Darlingford the meeting was small, there being no active association. Investigation indicated a probability that a good organization could be formed at Barclay school, north of Darlingford. At Manitou bad roads prevented a meeting being held, but there would appear to be no reason why a good association should not be formed here.

The thanks of the association are due to those who helped our workers in this series of meetings, by advertising, by entertainment, by transportation or in other ways. Even where our organization is weak there is in almost every case a small group who are heartily in accord with our ideals and willing to do all they can to further the cause.

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED

The Year Book is intended to answer many questions which people ask often. This article just hints at a few of them. What is the Grain Growers' ultimate ideal? Sub-section (a) of Section 2 on page 71 is the answer.

What is the Grain Growers' immediate objective? The second paragraph on page 5 tells you.

What do Grain Growers propose to do in order to reach their ideals? Twenty lines at the foot of page 63 set forth their primary line of action.

Why have district associations been organized and what are they supposed

## Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. E. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

to do? Page 73 sets that before you in clear terms, and tactily invites you and your branch to support the district in its work.

By whom is the secretary chosen? The new constitution (section 5, page 74,) delegates that duty to the board of directors.

What is the membership fee for this year? The same as last year, namely, one dollar. Next year it will be two dollars. Two resolutions on page 63 clear that up.

What do Grain Growers say about taxed farm implements? See page 60.

What is the Grain Growers' view about the Canadian railway situation? Page 60 holds that also.

What is the Grain Growers' view about labor during war time? They express it on page 61.

What are the practical proposals of the Farmers' Platform? They appear on page 21.

What place is given to women in this movement? Ten pages in The Year Book (77 to 87) tell you all about it.

How do you know where to find things in this book? Why there is a special section for that very purpose on page 2. Anything not specified here, look for there.

## THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

The Year 1918 will be a year for trying out the constitution. Already one or two suggestions have been made for amendment. It is hoped that the bright minds and the legal lights of the local branches will thoroughly masticate it and test out its practical applicability to the ordinary working of the ordinary branch. The most cursory glance will show that the \$1.00 in sub-section 1 of section 6 should be \$2.00 to accord with the provisions of sub-section 4, though the provision does not become operative during the current association year. It is hoped that the re-arrangement of the sections will make the material much more accessible and the constitution therefore more workable. Provision for amendment of the constitution is made in sub-section 1 of section 7. It should be noted that such should be in the hands of the general secretary before November 15, so that they may be communicated with by circular letter to the local associations, and that any addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual convention to pass. It is hoped that the officers, directors and practical workers will find the constitution very real help in the directing of the association's affairs.

## PROUD OF YOUR LOCAL

Why not? If you have put several years of earnest active service into it in order that it may serve the community, if you have won man after man around you from indifference or from antagonism and given him the vision of what our movement has done and what it hopes to do; if you have seen it draw your neighbors into complete social fellowship and fuller economic sympathy and co-operation; if you have watched it breathe a more generous spirit, a higher intellectual and a purer moral atmosphere over the common life about you; if you have seen it win your young men from inane and unworthy gossip to consideration and earnest discussion of public and national questions; if you have recognized in its progress a genuine breaking down of old and out-worn prejudices and jealousies and a real preparation for the larger and freer and more satisfying democracy that is coming—Why shouldn't you be proud of it?

But if it has not begun to do these things, and you have not begun to help it do any of these things, then it is more than doubtful whether you should

be proud—yet—of either yourself or your local. Set yourself to work on these things and if your place in the local is what it ought to be the local will come along alright. Be proud of your local and so live that your local may be proud of you.

## COMING MEN

He is always a wise man who regards the generation that is coming. The children and the youth and the young men and women are in a very few years to be the directors of the world's life.

One of the pre-eminently significant things about the Grain Growers' movement is that it is laying its hand upon the coming men. It is doing it in the larger organizations, the council of agriculture, the provincial associations, the business companies. When these bodies go up against the other commercial, financial and transportation interests in such a meeting as that recently held in Regina of the Council of Commerce and Agriculture, the dullest mind present could not fail to see that the farmers had no need to be ashamed of the representation given to their cause. The movement has been picking out men fit to stand in the full mid-stream of life with their fellow men and to hold their own. And some of these keen minds, some of these practical men of affairs, some of these men who by sheer power have pushed to the top in the work assigned them will unquestionably be among those who will in the coming reconstruction stand in the places where strong men are needed.

The movement is picking out the coming men in its provincial work. In every province there are young men of from 20 to 35 years of age who are being pressed into active work. Some of them already are men of outstanding initiative and energy. They have been inspired by the vision of the new time and the new people and the new democracy. They cannot be held down. They will be the servants of the people in this and the next generation.

The movement is picking out the coming men in its local activities. It is beginning the public training of the future leaders—leaders in every line of life. In this their youth-time the movement has the chance to lay its hand upon them and to inspire them for their life and their task. Has your association begun to do it yet? It is time you did. Why shouldn't you be taking thought for the lads, for the young men? Why shouldn't you be getting them ready for their share in the world task? Why shouldn't you be setting their souls aflame with the mighty things a man can do in a world like ours—especially when he has a solid West of progressive men and women with whom to co-operate? Be getting your men these days.

## SIGNIFICANT SENTENCES

The correspondence which comes in to Central is varied and extremely interesting. It is a reflex of what ideas are abroad among those who are interested in the Grain Growers movement. That the optimistic and progressive idea is very much abroad at the present time the following sentences called from recent letters make very manifest.

"At the meeting it was plainly seen that our members (taking them on the whole) are getting enthusiastic about their work."

"It makes you feel as if you are working for something and it makes you feel bigger and stronger when you see your neighbors coming in to a friendly gathering of farmers."

"We are trying John Kennedy's advice in regard to a personal canvass, and I think we will increase our membership a good deal."

"I am going out to-morrow to do my bit in the membership recruiting campaign."

"As a nation and as individuals we must put forth our best efforts to live

in harmony with the constructive force in nature."

"In conclusion I will say to the farmers of the Dominion, 'Push organization and education to the limit of your resources.'"

"We had a treat today in the form of two addresses from Mr. Burnell and Mr. Bayne. A fairly good crowd turned out to hear them, and judging by the remarks heard after the meeting they were delighted with both men and their subjects." (Thornhill, Man.)

"We need more of this educational work even among the well established branches, because we are apt to forget the many benefits we have received through the association."

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' PLEDGE

The representatives of the local associations at Brandon accepted a pledge for themselves in the hope that those whom they represented would gladly take the same pledge when opportunity offered. Here is the pledge:—

"We accept loyally the moral obligation with which conditions confront us, that we should set ourselves with purposeful endeavor to the development and expansion of the life amid which we move in order that the people who live and labor on land may take a larger and worthier place in the life of the Nation."

That is something for every officer and every member to give careful heed to. We exist as an organization in order to make rural life, the life of our own community the best possible; to enlist the sympathetic co-operation of all the best elements for the cause; to promote universal training for citizenship, and to encourage the development of effective community leaders. It is a great and worthy vocation, and we must locally and individually seek to measure up to its responsibilities.

## YOUR YEAR BOOK

Have you got it yet? While these words are being written the packages are being made up, and many of them will be expressed before the end of the week (March 23). They are going first to those branches which have reported for 1917. To the other branches they will go just as rapidly as they can be sent out. See to it that your officers distribute them at once.

Note several things about the book. It contains a price list of local supplies on page 14. It contains the positive clauses of the National Platform on page 21. The revised constitution is included printed in full, and should be kept for reference. It occupies pages 71 to 76 with the constitution of the Women's Section on page 87. The clause increasing the membership fee to \$2.00 does not come into force until the end of this association year. The resolutions passed at the convention are included in the minutes on pages 58 to 70. District officers are listed on page 16, and the officers of the provincial association on page 9. Let every member see to it that he gets his year book, and when it is secured, keep it for frequent reference.

The promoter is usually a professional at the business—a man who proceeds from one merger to another. The promoter will tackle any business, from breweries to bakeries, from underwear to cement, that seems to suggest the possibility of merger. It is his object to bring hitherto separately owned and separately managed undertakings in a similar line of industry into consolidation. The owners of each concern take liberal payment for their property in bonds, with preferred and common stock lavishly thrown in as bonuses. The promoter then floats the merger as a new company. If it is a more than ordinarily ambitious undertaking, it is dignified by the title of corporation. Whether a company or a corporation it is usually capitalized enormously in excess of the aggregate sum paid in bonds and stock for the hitherto separate undertakings. Tariff and bounties as well as the local protection that every industry enjoys apart from the tariff, and also municipal and county tax exemptions if there are any, are all capitalized as assured earnings or as factors that can be made to swell profits.—Edward Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada."



**SCHOOL TEACHER INTERESTED**

The following encouraging letter has just been received by the secretary of the Special Study committee. We have no doubt that Mrs. Osborne is a type of many others of our sub-organizers, both men and women, and we are hoping that such will, under arrangements now in progress, quickly find for themselves a definite place in the movement. It is hoped that the first school for organizers may be able to meet in Regina about the latter end of June, and it will undoubtedly fill a want in our movement. As to special subjects of study, sub-organizers and others would do well to select subjects in which they personally take special interest, as they are more likely to be well informed on such subjects and to go into them with greater enthusiasm. We would suggest that sub-organizers make it their business to find out the needs of their districts and go to work, rather than wait for invitations. The letter in question follows:—

"I read your suggestion on 'sub-organizers as specialists' with great interest. I was elected one for District 8, W.G.A., in 1917, and again for 1918. I was never called upon to do any work whatever. I am intensely interested in 'educational work,' being a school teacher. My great ambition is to become a 'trained speaker' and am very willing to go to school for such, or anything to help me along those lines, and would gladly prepare myself to take up such work as you think I should be specially suited for.

"(MRS.) ELIZABETH OSBORNE.  
"Dilke W.G.A."

**G. G. CONVENTION AND Y.M.C.A.**

Delegates to the recent convention at Regina will remember the deep impression created by the address of Captain Pierson, and the splendid collection which followed, and will therefore appreciate the following letter of thanks from the territorial secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. to the Central secretary:—

"I have your letter of March 8 before me with your splendid report of Captain Pierson's address before the Saskatchewan G.G.A. I want to thank you particularly for taking time to give us this inside information about the meeting, and we are very pleased indeed that Captain Pierson was able to make such a splendid impression upon his audience.

"I have known Captain Pierson for many years. He is a noble fellow, and we felt sure that he would have a message for the men of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. The collection and your cheque for \$1,015.25 which has been duly received, was a genuine surprise, and we always urge that in such meetings there be no collection taken, but I understand how a group of men would feel that they wanted to do something immediately to show their appreciation. The committee of the National Council, when I reported this matter to them, expressed themselves as appreciating very much the splendid reception given to our representative by the officers and members of your association.

"I thank you heartily for your splendid report, and we are grateful for the opportunity that you gave us for this meeting. I must thank you also for your suggestion regarding our writing the special parties, and I am sending a letter of appreciation today with some of our printed matter.

"J. H. CROOKER,  
"Territorial Secretary."

**ELECTION PROCEDURE**

The following letter was recently received by the Central secretary calling attention to the manner of election of the president and vice-president, and also making an enquiry as to the procedure necessary for the election of additional directors. We have pleasure in giving publicity to this along with Mr. Musselman's reply:—

"At the convention you instructed me that it was right for the directors of an incorporated local to elect the president. How is it that your Central does not observe that rule? We have only three directors and they all want to resign as they think it is too much responsibility, especially when they are elected for three years. How should we proceed to elect more directors? As I am sub-organizer here please send me

more literature, as I expect to start a couple of locals soon.

"G. A. HOPE."

The Central secretary's reply follows:—

"I have your letter of the 1st inst. You ask two questions, and I will answer them in the order in which they are put.

"First you want to know why the president and vice-president are not elected by the Central board of directors. The answer is that it has always been the rule of the association to allow the election of these two officers by the big general meeting, and I think wisely so. I think also that it is wise for the locals to allow their annual meeting to elect the president and vice-president, but under the Agricultural Co-operative Association's Act an incorporated body cannot do this. You must elect your president and vice-president from and by your board of directors, but my advice to you and to all who have enquired of me has been that you should elect your president and vice-president at your annual meeting, but that they should also be elected directors. Then at the first meeting of your board of directors your president and vice-president's election will be verified by a resolution of the board. This procedure is acceptable to the director of co-operative organization.

"Your second question is, 'How shall you proceed to increase the number of your directors?' You evidently have a by-law stating that you shall have only three directors. The thing for you to do is to pass a new by-law stating that your directors shall consist of six or nine, as you may desire. Send two copies of this by-law to W. W. Thomson, director of Co-operative Organization, Regina, together with the necessary fee of 25 cents, and he will register the same and return you one certified copy. Then you should call a meeting of your shareholders, stating in the notice that you are calling the meeting for the purpose of electing a new board of directors. In this case the three old directors might resign and you can elect an entirely new board with the same three men re-elected if your shareholders so see fit; or if the three whom you now have should not resign you will merely elect the additional members.

"Trusting that this information is what you require, I am,

"J. B. MUSSELMAN."

**PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS**

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following letter enclosing donations to the Red Cross and Agricultural Relief of the Allied funds:

"Please find enclosed the sum of \$104.75, being \$1.00 for membership fees, \$51.15 to Agricultural Relief for the Allied fund, and \$51.10 to Red Cross fund from proceeds of a concert and social held under the auspices of our local on February 26 and \$1.50 donation to Red Cross from A. Dyboig.

"WILLIAM LYON, Sec'y.  
"Eagle Bank G.G.A."

"Enclosed herewith please find as a contribution to the Red Cross Fund, \$5.00. One of our members, Mr. Payne, was unable to come to our social on the 26th, so when I met him on March 1 he gave me \$5.00 to forward to the Red Cross Fund.

"J. K. AUSTRING, Sec'y.  
"Beaver Flat G.G.A."

The following letters have just been received at the Central office from the secretaries of the Little Woody and Greenwood G.G. associations respectively:—

"Please find enclosed \$143.55, being the proceeds of a basket social and dance given by the Little Woody G.G.A. in aid of the Patriotic fund. This is our second donation inside of a month, the other amounting to \$76.35, giving a total of \$219.90.

"G. B. ELLIOTT, Sec.-Treas.  
"Little Woody G.G.A."

"Enclosed please find bank draft for \$269, made out to the treasurer, Agri-

cultural Relief fund, being proceeds of our collection in aid of the Agricultural Relief of Allies fund. We may have a further small amount to send in later.

"STANLEY RACKHAM, Sec'y.  
"Greenwood G.G.A."

These proofs of the patriotism of our members are deserving of special mention, as they must have called for a considerable amount of sacrifice on their part.

**ASK \$2.75 FOR WHEAT**

The following resolution has been forwarded to the Central office by the secretary of the Little Butte local:—

"We, the members of Little Butte Local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. request the government to set a price on our wheat this fall of not less than \$2.75 per bushel, inasmuch as the cost of producing wheat now has greatly advanced owing to high wages for labor, and exorbitant prices for machinery, feed, and everything pertaining to the raising of grain.

"E. SMITH, Sec'y.  
"Little Butte G.G.A., Maxim, Sask."

Ed. Note.—It is expected that the government will probably fix the price for 1918 wheat about the same as last year, owing to the fact that similar action has been taken by the United States. Some action is also anticipated with respect to the fixing of a minimum price for the 1919 crop. This question was under consideration at the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and the whole matter was brought to the attention of the government. A similar resolution by the Dundurn local asks that the price for 1918 be fixed at not less than \$2.50 per bushel. The above remarks also apply in this case.

**WATROUS G.G.A. REVIVED**

On Tuesday, February 26, word was phoned through to Harvey Pearson, that W. E. Orchard, of Tregarva, organizer of District No. 10 of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. was expected in town the following day, his object being to revive Watrous local.

A hastily arranged meeting was called to hear Mr. Orchard speak in the Fire Hall, Watrous, next day at 2 p.m. A nice little crowd turned out to the number of about 30, several of the folk present being from locals north of the lake. As usual, very few managed to get to the meeting on time, and one was surprised that more farmers who were evidently in town and must surely have known of the meeting failed to appear at all.

At about 2.30 Mr. Pearson was voted to take the chair and called on Mr. Orchard to address the meeting. Mr. Orchard who has an exceptionally pleasant voice and manner of address, said that District No. 8 was the largest in Saskatchewan and big things are expected of it. He regretted that Watrous local had fallen into a state of apathy, but in the course of his remarks, which were several times openly applauded, his audience evidenced their lively interest on the present occasion anyway. Mr. Orchard laid stress on the urgent need for co-operation amongst the farming community, not merely for the gain of the dollar, but to enable it to act more as a body shaping public opinion on broad and brotherly lines. He referred to the great political influence which the S.G.G.A. has been able to exert in recent times, more especially as regards much ameliorative legislation, which has been the direct outcome of the association's activities. The organization, he said, was out for a square deal for everybody as well as for itself; it wished to have a hand in righting wrongs and forwarding rights. Mr. Orchard emphasized the need of young men to take part in the deliberations and activities of the association, and said frankly this was a call to service, and meant a certain amount of sacrifice without which nothing worth having was forthcoming. In

closing his address Mr. Orchard asked whether he might call for a show of hands of those present who would back up a local if re-started, and upon a liberal response it was decided to re-organize.

The following officers were appointed: President, J. H. Pearson; vice-president, Geo. Duck; sec'y-treas, Mord. Calder; directors, O. Holm, T. McGrath and F. J. Roushorn.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on Wednesday, March 13, in the Fire Hall, Watrous, and it was given out that any ladies interested in the movement would be welcomed as members, and their presence at the meeting would doubtless stimulate active interest in the association. Eleven of those present paid their subscription for the year and each promised to gain one or two adherents to the cause in the two weeks intervening between that day and March 13.

**WYNYARD G.G.A. INTERESTED**

A well-attended meeting of the Wynyard local was held in their hall on Saturday, March 9. Mrs. J. Ludlow gave a very comprehensive report of the Regina convention. The work of the Social Service Council was very favorably commented on, and the members decided to make arrangements for a meeting to be addressed by Dr. Nicoll, of Saskatoon, on this subject in the near future, as it is felt that the members are now fully acquainted with the work of the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan.

That the members realize the importance of increasing the membership of the association, was evidenced by their action in entering into a competition between the men and women members, to ascertain which side can secure the most members and shareholders for the year, the losers arranging for an "At Home" of the members at the close of the competition. There is also a special inducement offered by W. J. Newman, of Belle Plaine, who has deposited with the Central office, the sum of \$50, which is to be paid to the local securing the largest number of paid-up life memberships in 1918. Great interest is manifested in this contest, and there is no doubt that the contesting factions will put forth their every effort to be successful in reaching the coveted goal.

A committee is at work in an effort to secure seed grain for the purpose of entering the provincial competition of locals this year. The meeting closed by all joining in singing the National Anthem.

**At the Women's Meeting**

At the women's meeting on the same date, the question of the membership campaign was discussed, and the women's section gave a challenge to the men's local, whereby each branch was to work for new members for 1918, the losing side to put up a supper for all the members. This contest will be judged by credit points of which full particulars will be given later. Rev. Boyd was a very interested visitor at the meeting on Saturday.

**CONFIDENCE IN EXECUTIVE**

The following resolution was recently passed at a meeting of the Wilbert G.G.A. at Cut Knife:—

"Resolved that we, the members of the Wilbert G.G.A. do request the secretary to write to the Central office, congratulating the president and executive on the able manner in which they have managed the association's affairs during the past year, and they, the members have the fullest confidence in the forth-coming year."

We can assure the members of the Wilbert Local that this expression of confidence is greatly valued by the executive and the Central secretary.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Banbury Local G.G.A., held on February 25, in the Barrett School. O. H. Carveth was chairman:—

"That this local be in favor of the removal of all duty on farm implements, fuel and oil, for the duration of the war. And that this resolution be sent to J. B. Musselman and the minister of agriculture."



**STREAMSTOWN RESOLUTIONS**

We have the following from W. H. Tompkins, secretary of Streamstown local: "A short account of the regular meeting of the Streamstown local of the U.F.A. may be of interest to you and others outside our own local. The meeting was held at the school on February 23, when about 14 of the members were all that put in appearance. However, though small in numbers, those present were alive to their responsibilities and passed some important resolutions to be forwarded to Ottawa.

"Regarding the railroad situation, the union was strongly opposed to the proposal to take over the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. and not the C.P.R., and the secretary was instructed to send the following resolution to the premier, the minister of agriculture, and to our local member, Mr. Blair. The resolution as proposed by Mr. Savage reads as follows:—

"Whereas, under the present system and conditions of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. the farmers are unable to secure cars to ship their grain and other produce, in consequence of which the said grain and produce has often to be held from one year to another; and whereas, the farmer is thus forced to borrow money from the banks and pay unnecessary interest; and whereas, the proposed increase in the freight rates will bear unjustly on the farmers of the western province; resolved that this union request the government to take immediate steps to take over all the railroad systems of the Dominion and co-ordinate them into one national system operated by the government for the benefit of the people.

"Mention being made of the fact that the government had removed the duty from small tractors and cattle, it was resolved to send the following resolution to Ottawa: Resolved that this union commend the action of the Dominion government in removing the duty from small tractors and cattle, but at the same time this union does not consider that the government has gone far enough, and request that the government take immediate steps to place all agricultural implements and all labor saving devices on the free list. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the premier, the minister of agriculture, and to our local member.

"A discussion taking place regarding the price of feed grain for hogs and cattle, mention was made of the fact that some of the local merchants were charging more than the prices set by the food controller, and the secretary was instructed to write to the food controller's office and get a list of the fixed prices on grain products used as feed, so that the members would be able to know exactly how much they should be charged for feed stuffs when purchasing them.

"Another question brought up was the advisability of forming a Stud Horse Society under the federal assistance plan. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter with instructions to report at the next U.F.A. meeting to be held on Saturday, March 16. The committee consists of Messrs. E. Davidson, F. Miller, B. Booth, E. Duckering and J. Smyth.

"As there is a considerable demand for barbed wire in the district this spring, it was decided to purchase a car of wire if sufficient orders could be secured, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Tring District Association of the U.F.A. to see if they could help in the matter. A report of the sports committee on their efforts to inaugurate a U.F.A. Baseball League brought a successful meeting to a close."

**LONEBUTTE LOCAL ACTIVE**

The Lonebutte local held their second meeting of this year on March 2. A good number of members were present and a number of very important questions were dealt with. The meeting was called to order by the president, W. W. Sim, and after reading the minutes of the last meeting the secretary read a price list of farm implements from the United Grain Growers.

Mr. Higginbottom then gave a report on the work of the telephone committee. The question being discussed for some time showed that most of the members

were strongly in favor of a telephone line through this district, and were ready to give their support to any measures for the building of such a line.

A report from the beef ring committee was also given, showing the possibility of organizing a beef ring in the district for the coming summer. It was then suggested that the secretary of the local should receive a salary, and without any argument or discussion it was decided to pay the secretary a salary for the able way in which he had served the local since its organization.

Another resolution, asking for the building of the branch line of the C.N.R. from Bonar to Medicine Hat was drafted, and after a very lively discussion the resolution was passed by the meeting, a copy of which was to be sent to the government, and H. C. Sim being appointed to interview Mr. Halliday, the member for this riding, in regard to the matter.

It was then suggested that something should be done by the local in the way of aiding, or at least showing their appreciation for the returned soldiers of the district, and after a short discussion a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Red Cross committee in connection with such work.

Another suggestion was also made that a large entertainment hall was badly needed in the district, as the school house was too small to entertain such crowds as are sometimes gathered together there. This was also very interestingly discussed, and everyone seemed to be strongly in favor of the scheme, but as it had not had time to be properly considered, the matter was left over until another meeting.

**DIRECTOR FOSTER'S LETTER**

To the officers and members of the U.F.A. in the Bow River constituency: We all know that the organized farmers have accomplished a lot in the past, also that there is a lot for us to accomplish in the future, and I believe before we can expect to accomplish what will be in the future imperative for our welfare, that we must greatly increase the membership of our organization. Never before in our history have organized capital, financial journals and other forces been so active in endeavoring to place our membership in a false light before the world. We are referred to as "unscrupulous profiteers," whose only thought is to make gain out of the present world conditions, and this too in face of the fact that we neither fix the prices of the things we sell nor of the things we buy. It is possible that the reason for seeking to create this false impression is so that more than our fair share of war taxes may be placed upon us.

Now gentlemen, organized as we are, not only for protection but rather for co-operation, each and everyone of us should do all in our power to increase our membership and encourage loyalty to the U.F.A. Bow River is a very large constituency and cannot possibly be covered successfully by your director. To be successfully covered several organizers must be put into the field and paid. A good organizer in a new district should easily be able to do work that would not only pay his wages and expenses, but would materially assist to finance our Central office, that is, out of the dollar that is to be sent to the Central office for each member of the local. Now at the first directors' meeting arrangements were made whereby each director was empowered to appoint organizers who will be paid, so that the organization will be extended to new fields.

This year I hope to see the membership of our association in Bow River constituency increased as it never was before. To do this I require great assistance. I require information so that I may know where the greatest assistance is required, and if you will be good enough to have the attached form

filled out and returned to me at an early date, I will endeavor to have assistance given where I believe it is most needed.

G. A. FORSTER.

Director for Bow River constituency.

**TO BATTLE RIVER MEMBERS**

To the U.F.A. members of the Battle River constituency: While out visiting locals the suggestion has been made to me that we should hold a convention for the Battle River constituency in Wainwright on the second Monday in July next. The point is central and has the attraction of the Buffalo Park. The purpose of the suggestion is for a reunion of our members, to further a better understanding, a more general brotherhood feeling, and to encourage our members in U.F.A. work for a fuller and more earnest organization.

Many members cannot get away to attend the provincial convention in winter, and this will give them an opportunity of meeting men from a distance who are working for the same cause. The work of the convention could be as follows:—

1. A few prominent speakers on U.F.A. work might be asked to give an address.
2. Resolutions framed for January convention next could be discussed.
3. Papers could be given on co-operative buying and consigning of livestock.
4. A general discussion for a better organization.

Nothing would be binding, as convention would not be constitutional, so any member would be welcome. If a two-thirds majority are in favor of the summer meeting, I shall be pleased to go ahead and make arrangements. As it will be an open meeting for members and the motor will be the most convenient conveyance, it is suggested that all visitors assume the responsibility of paying their own expenses and the necessary expenses of hall.

If the locals are in favor of the convention, I would ask an active man from each of the four lines of railway crossing the constituency to act as an advisory committee in arranging the program, and would advise all locals at a later date what we decide to do.

The above are merely suggestions, and I shall be glad to know if they meet with your approval. Kindly advise me at your early convenience.

HENRY E. SPENCER.

Director for Battle River constituency.

The usual monthly meeting of the Kinsella Local No. 277 was held on Saturday, March 2. A good attendance met to hear Mr. Foster of the department of agriculture give an address on "Farm Weeds." The lecture was illustrated by mounted specimens of many noxious weeds and much valuable information was given, both with regard to the identification of weeds and to the means which should be adopted first to prevent their becoming a pest, and secondly the means to adopt if unfortunately they secured a footing. Mr. Foster strongly recommended the full use of the fanning mill, and then placed next the intensive cultivation of the farm. The secretary reported 25 paid-up members on the roll.

A very successful box social was given recently by the Spruce Grove U.F.A. and Red Cross on February 22. There was a very large number in attendance, including people from Stony Plain and Edmonton. The evening opened with a short program; solos, vocal and instrumental. J. McKinley took the chair and gave a short address for the occasion and also expressed his opinion on the work of the Red Cross. After the program D. Tweedale was called upon to be auctioneer and proceeded to sell the boxes.

The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$208.53, which is to be handed in to the Red Cross.

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# Rural Municipal Affairs

Conducted by John M. Pratt

## MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

In 1913 Saskatchewan made its first assessment under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act. This act provided for a flat acreage assessment of four cents per acre. In 1913-14-15 this rate provided sufficient revenue to pay all claims and provide a surplus of some \$600,000. In 1916 the hail storms were extraordinarily severe and the hail insurance commissions found that the claims for indemnity wiped out the surplus of \$600,000 used all of the amounts collected on current assessments and left an unpaid balance approximating \$2,000,000. The act had made provision for a pro rata payment in case the losses in any one year were more than the amount derived from current assessment combined with any accumulated surplus, and in 1916 a pro rata payment was made in the amount of 40 per cent. of the total amount of the claims for indemnity.

There were a great many people, among whom the writer was one, who considered that the failure to make provision for the payment of the 1916 losses in full would mean the finish of municipal hail insurance in Saskatchewan. However, nearly all of the municipalities operating under the act in 1916 failed to avail themselves of the opportunity to withdraw from the operation of the act, and now the scheme has stood the test of another year and has been able to pay all claims in their entirety and put up a surplus in the amount of some \$68,000. We can safely assume that for many years to come the Hail Insurance Association will be doing business at the old stand.

At the convention held in Moose Jaw on March 6, resolutions were passed endorsing the continuation of the flat rate of four cents per acre and asking that legislation be enacted giving the association the power to levy an additional rate on all land actually under cultivation.

It is more than likely that this authority will be given the association, inasmuch as the great amount of new land being placed under cultivation will add very materially to the total risk without furnishing any additional revenue, and the people, by failing to withdraw from the provisions of the act, have given evidence that they desire a co-operative system of insurance that automatically insures their crops against loss from hail.

## MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

At a convention of school trustees held in Saskatoon the latter part of February, nearly 3,000 duly accredited delegates were in attendance. This convention is supposed to have been a record breaker from the standpoint of attendance and furnishes conclusive evidence of the fact that the rural educational problem is coming in for a fair share of consideration.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the shortest cut to increased efficiency in our public schools is to be found in increasing the size of the unit for administrative purposes. The local school district, with its board of three school trustees, cannot help but be largely influenced by personal considerations that should never enter into the administration of the district. By placing all of the schools in a given municipality under the jurisdiction of a central board the personal element is largely eliminated and it is possible to elect a board whose one and only consideration will be the placing of the best of educational facilities at the disposal of the children of the district; all of the land in the district will contribute equally to the school fund; the cost of administration will be reduced and the best qualified men in the entire district will be available as trustees inasmuch as it will provide scope for constructive work.

Probably the greatest advantage that will result from increasing the size of the school district will be the standardizing of the work of the various schools and in establishing a certain degree of permanency for teachers. After all

the education of our children is in the hands of the teacher, and anything that will work toward a more efficient and more conscientious body of instructors should be encouraged, increasing the size of the district for administrative purposes is a step in the right direction.

## THE WILD LANDS TAX

The justice of the principle involved in the wild lands tax has come into almost universal acceptance throughout the west. Saskatchewan was the first of the three western prairie provinces to place a sur-tax on the lands of non-resident holders. This became operative in 1914 and was provided for by amendments to the then current Municipal Act. Under the sur-tax provisions of the Municipal Act in Saskatchewan, the amounts collected on the sur-tax assessments became a part of the municipal revenue.

In 1915 the Alberta Assembly passed what was known as the Wild Lands Tax Act, providing for a special tax to be levied on all lands held by non-resident owners on which no improvements were made. It differed from the Saskatchewan act in that the amounts collected became a part of the provincial revenue.

During the last session of the assembly in Manitoba legislation was enacted providing for a wild lands tax in the amount of five mills on the dollar of valuation. Early in 1918 the Saskatchewan assembly repealed the provisions of the Municipal Act providing for the levying and collecting of a sur-tax and passed a Wild Lands Tax Act, under the provisions of which a special tax is levied on the lands of non-resident holders in the amount of 10 mills on the dollar of valuation, and all sums collected under the act, save a small percentage to cover the actual cost of collection, becomes a part of the provincial revenues. The rural west is of one opinion, as to the justice of the additional tax being placed on the unimproved lands of non-resident owners, but there is a very decided difference of opinion as to whether the amounts so collected should become a part of the provincial revenue or go to supplement the funds of the local council.

The land held out of use by purely speculative holders has been a very serious handicap to the development of many districts throughout the west, having forced bona fide settlers to locate on poorer lands far removed from markets. The improvements made by these settlers really created the market for lands held by the speculators. The prices they were able to obtain were as much dependent upon the extent of the improvements made—roads, schools, the degree of cultivation, etc.—as upon the quality of the land, and it is obvious that it was quite fair to ask such a non-resident holder to pay a larger amount toward the public improvements than was made by the resident landholder, who was shouldering the burden of actual development. And while there was some dissatisfaction, in most instances the sur-tax assessments were paid without protest.

## The Handicap of Idle Land

The rural municipal councils claim that in order to justify the sur-tax assessment we have to consider the handicap created by holding land out of use as a more or less local condition. In support of their claim they point out that a town, say the town of Isidore, on the G.T.P. is in a well settled district. All the land is held by resident owners, a large percentage is under cultivation, and none of the property is subject to a sur-tax assessment. Inasmuch as all the land is contributing to the general expense for local improvements and the benefits derived therefrom are fairly evenly distributed, there is no reason for one person contributing more than his pro rata part into the general fund. On the other

hand practically all of the odd numbered sections surrounding another town, say the town of Isaacs, on the C.P.R., are held by non-resident owners who have never set a fence post or plowed a furrow on the lands in question. As a direct result of this condition the bona fide settlers were forced to go far back from the railway in order to obtain land for cultivation, making the construction of twice the mileage of highways a necessity and the establishment of schools difficult owing to the sparseness of the population. Every dollar and every ounce of energy spent by these settlers in improving their farms, and the community was helping to create a market at increased prices for lands held by the non-resident holders. In this case, it is quite evident that the sur-tax assessment was justifiable, inasmuch as it was a very material aid to the actual settler in overcoming conditions created by the very large amount of choice land held out of cultivation. But the condition was a local one and did only very indirectly influence the conditions as far as the territory surrounding the town of Isidore was concerned. Insofar as the condition was local the remedy must be likewise local. The municipalities contend that no one would have considered for one minute that the vacant land around the town of Isaacs should have been taxed excessively to help construct roads leading into the town of Isidore which, by virtue of the well improved condition of all the land, was well able to look after its own road construction and improvements. Yet that is practically what is being done in the three Western prairie provinces by diverting the sur-tax assessments into the provincial treasury.

## Mostly From Sparsely Settled Districts

The Municipalities estimate that in Saskatchewan alone the wild land assessment in 1918 will be productive of approximately \$4,000,000 of revenue, all of which must be collected from the more sparsely settled districts; the older and better developed communities making no corresponding contribution; that there are rural municipalities in Saskatchewan where probably 40 per cent. of the entire acreage is being held by speculators. In such a district the establishment of schools and any form of community life is practically an impossibility and the constructing of the necessary highways a very difficult task. Such a district may pay into the provincial treasury as much as \$15,000 from the wild land assessment. There are other districts where practically every quarter section is under cultivation, the people generally prosperous, with good roads and good schools already established. Such a district will not contribute one cent of revenue to the provincial funds.

So much for the case of the plaintiff.

## More Revenue Required

With the beginning of the war the various provincial governments found themselves confronted with steadily increasing expense accounts and with an equally steady decreasing revenue.

Governments must be maintained, and of all the ways of raising revenues a direct tax on land values is the most acceptable method. As to whether the additional revenue should be collected from non-resident holders or by a general tax on all of the lands presents a problem that is probably debateable.

However, in Saskatchewan the experience during the last four years has gone to show that in those municipalities where the sur-tax yielded considerable revenue the municipal rate was reduced proportionately, and insofar as actual development was concerned the district was in practically the same position as it would have been had the sur-tax provisions never been embodied in the act.

At the present time the all-important problem is the organization of all of

the resources of the entire community, keeping in mind the one idea, the desirability of increasing the food supplies that will be available for exportation.

The wild lands tax of the three provinces will create a fund that will be available for this purpose without working any hardship or in any way hampering the producing capacity of the local community.

Under the existing conditions the diverting of the revenue from the wild land assessment into the provincial treasury seems to be not only justifiable but eminently desirable, in that it will furnish resources that will very materially increase the effectiveness of the governments part in the campaign for increasing production, without in any way affecting the men on the land who are devoting their energies and resources to the accomplishment of the same purpose.

## EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Jim Brierson prided himself on his independent spirit and described all attempts at co-operation on the part of his former neighbors as foolishness and meddling in other people's affairs. His favorite boast was that "he stayed at home and minded his own business," and he advised everyone else to do the same. At the same time Jim bewailed the fact that the district in which he lived had not the improvements and conveniences enjoyed by adjoining communities and blamed all this lack of what he termed "civilization" on to the government.

When the annual municipal election came round Jim (and most of his neighbors) stayed at home, and if a needed improvement was broached to him it was vetoed as being "outside of our power to get." Jim had no family of his own, but a sister living near by had quite a large family and wanted to see a school district formed, but as Jim said "it was no use asking the government to do anything for us because we have got no 'political pull'." She contented herself with bewailing the fact that her children could receive no education. Of course, as Jim was such a wise man and understood so much about public affairs, everybody gave up the idea of ever getting out of the rut in which the affairs of the community were moving, and nothing was done to improve matters.

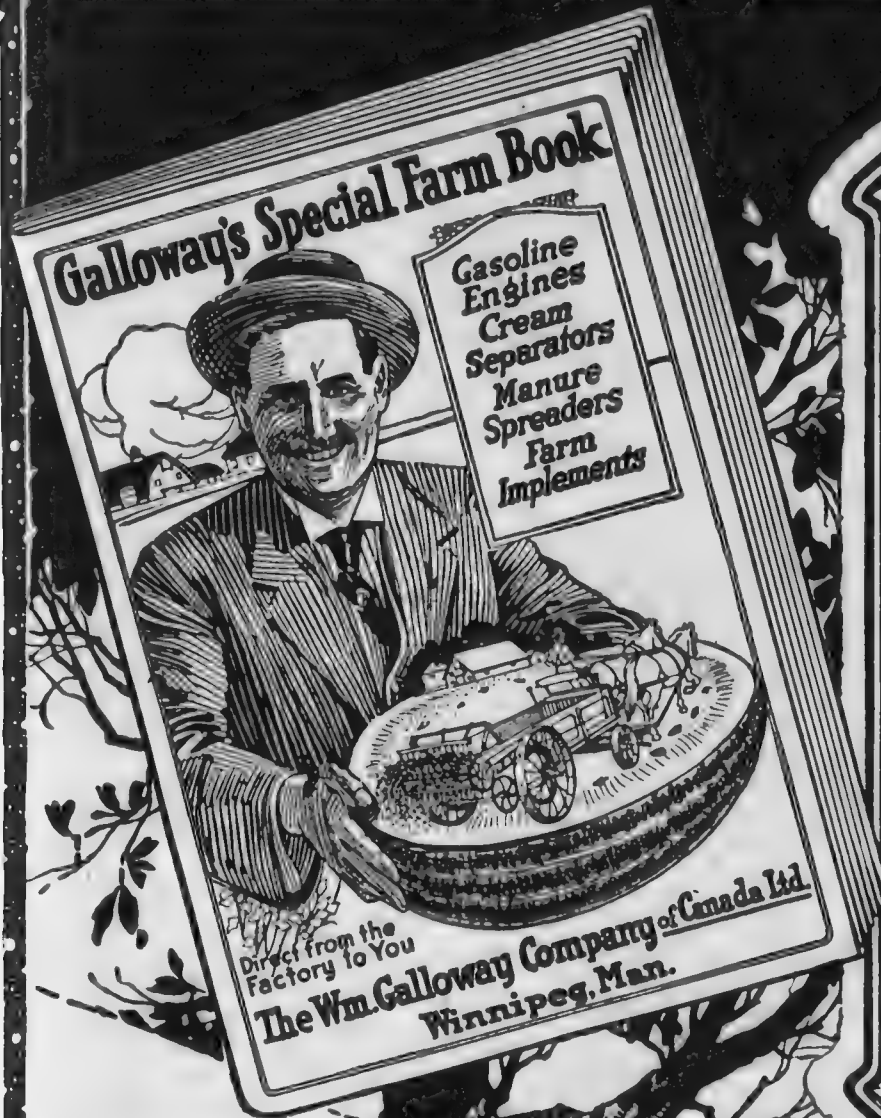
After a year or two of this, another family named Weston took up their abode on a farm in the district, and the head of the family at once took up the matter of getting a school district formed, and of course was told that "it would be time wasted to monkey with it." He said, "Help only comes to those who help themselves," and wrote to the Department of Education for information as how to proceed to attain his object. The information was sent to him and immediately he began to act on the information. Mr. Weston, of course, enlisted the help of some of the neighbors, but Jim Brierson intimated that he preferred to "mind his own business," whereupon Mr. Weston raised his ire by telling him that the improvement of the roads, assessment and collection of taxes and the education of the children was everybody's business. General meetings were held by the committee and the ratepayers and in due course word was received from the Department of Education that the district had been established and an election was held, at which Mr. Weston was elected one of the first board of trustees. During the following summer a splendid modern school was erected, and everyone who visited the building said it was the finest country school they had seen. "This," thought Mr. Weston, "is making progress."

At the annual meeting of the school district, Mr. Brierson was in attendance for the first time and congratulated the trustees on their efforts "to do things right." Evidently he realized that "actions speak louder than words."

Continued on Page 62



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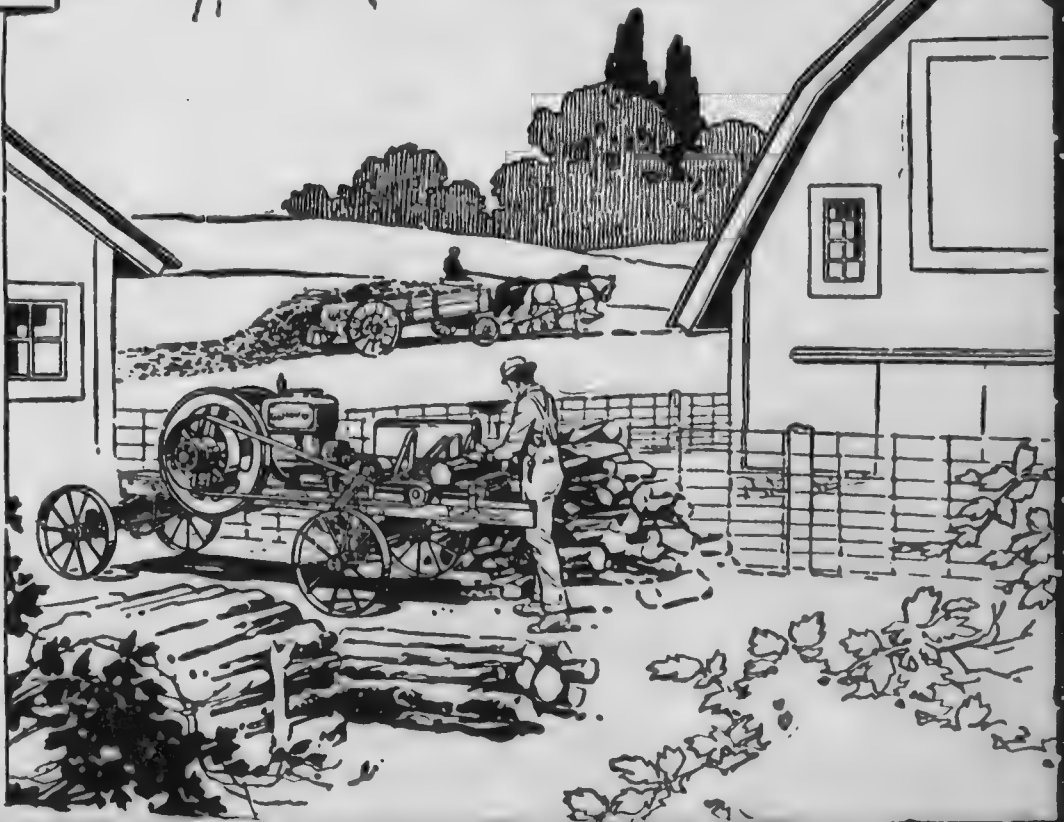
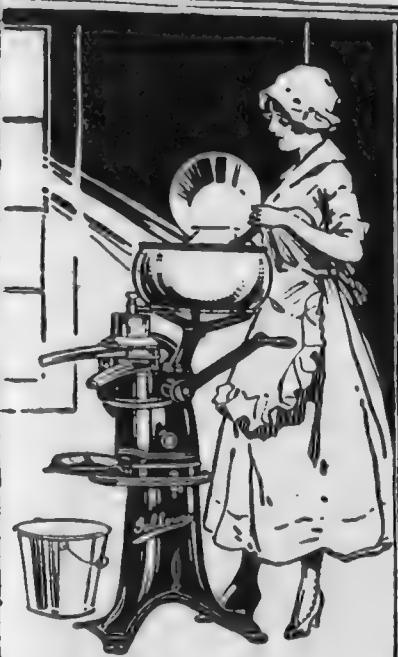
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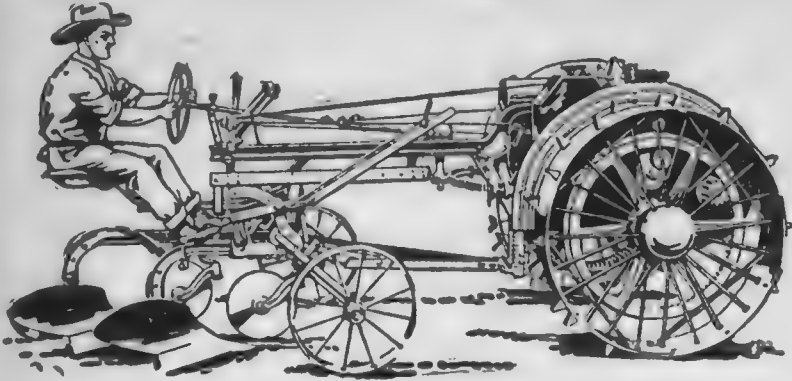
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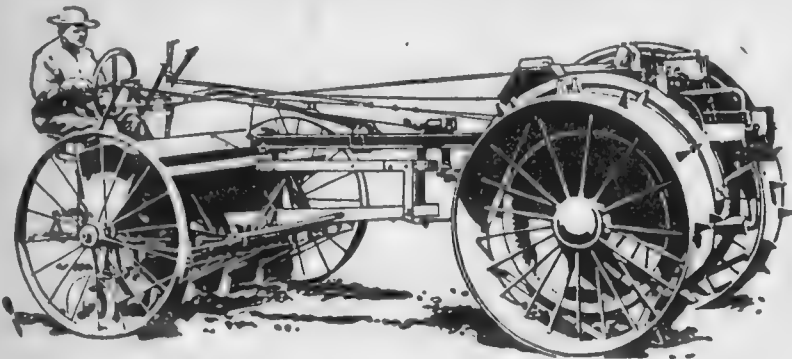
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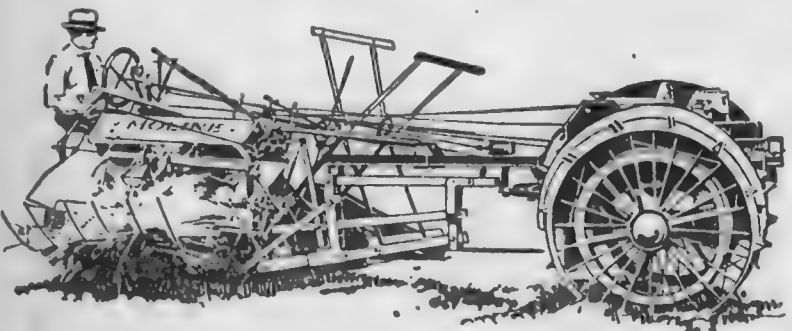
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## Mail Bag

### AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published, giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

### A REASONABLE MAN'S PEACE

Editor, Guide:—Will you let me make a few remarks upon "A Reasonable Man's Peace" which appeared some time ago in your paper.

The writer, Mr. H. C. Wells, in our younger days, divided with Mr. Jules Verne and Herr Grimm, our youthful admiration, as a writer of incredible fiction—but with more mature judgment, as reasonable men, we hardly find his present effusion, though perhaps equally interesting and impossible, command the old respect.

Mr. Wells asks us why is not a peace conference sitting now and thinks (or says so) that it is because, a small minority prevent its assembling. Who this minority consists of is not stated and we are left to guess. Mr. Wells has apparently forgotten (but reasonable men have not) that before the war, and to avoid the war, a conference was strongly urged by Great Britain upon the other powers to settle the questions in dispute. The powers agreed with the exception of Germany, who curtly declined and at once appealed to the sword. This in itself was bad enough, but worse was to follow. From the beginning of her own aggressive war, Germany, in her methods of carrying it on, violated and was proud to violate, and boasted of violating, every International, and it may be added, every moral law. Germany now stands convicted as an International and moral criminal, and as such it is as necessary that punishment should be meted out to Germany as to any other criminal.

Perhaps most reasonable men will think Mr. Wells right, in describing the utterances of the German chancellor and the pope, as "shifty, unsatisfactory, senile and feebly artful," but possibly this is not owing, as Mr. Wells suggests, to the fact that these persons are over 45 years of age. I suppose few men of over 45 would admit Mr. Wells' suggestion to be true, though unfortunately Mr. Wells would seem to be giving his own experiences—and that starting as a writer of fairy stories, he has been unable (to use his own words) "to completely readjust himself to changed conditions," and now attempts to bring into the serious affairs of life the incredibilities of impossible fiction. Perhaps after all a man's actual age may be ignored, as the determining factor in spite of Mr. Wells. In this respect, one seems to remember the history of a youthful king, in days long gone by, who lost his kingdom by "forsaking the counsel of the old men and following the counsel of the young men."

"Given," says Mr. Wells, "full reparation by Germany in Europe, given a satisfactory treatment of, etc." but why should this be given. Mr. Wells implies that Germany is able and willing to do this. Full reparation by Germany is absolutely and entirely impossible, nor is Germany prepared to make even such limited reparation as is in her power. What do they say themselves: "It is necessary that Belgium be subjected militarily to the German empire."

We have to keep our hand on Belgium. We shall have lost the war if we do not bring home as prize of victory the domination of the Flemish coast. . . . Antwerp must remain a German port. . . . The future relationship between the German empire and Belgium must be settled by the arbitrament of arms." And so on, but one might go on quoting Germany's leading men and principal newspapers to the same effect, ad nauseam.

Mr. Wells' idea that Africa should be deported and divided between the fighting powers, as a means of stopping the war and securing a lasting peace is a form of modern democracy which does not altogether appeal to either reasonable or honest men.

"Gestingthorpe."

Sask.

### WILL DO THEIR SHARE

Editor, Guide: I read with great interest your answer to S. R. Parsons' address. If Mr. Parsons thinks we are drifting into an unworthy socialism he should have tried to improve it by taking some of the taxes off instead of crying more taxes as the manufacturers have been doing all along the line. England has been free for a long time. I would pity Mr. Parsons if he went there and told them they were in an unworthy state of socialism.

The manufacturers have had the iron heel on the farmer and consumer for a long time, but it is stopping now, and we mean to still press our grievances.

Mr. Parsons did not mention any risks the farmer has to take, such as hail, drought, frost and stock. If one of his hired help dies he has nothing to do but get another without any cost but if the farmer loses a horse it means \$150 or \$200 at once. If Mr. Parsons were to come and live with a farmer when he had lost a crop he would find out how he curtailed expenses till he could risk another crop.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the way you handled the matter. Every farmer in the West should read the article and join hands in saying, we are prepared to shoulder our share of the burden, but not the burden of the manufacturers as well.

WALTER BRADSHAW.

Pandora, Alta.

### RECONSTRUCTION

Editor, Guide: In England a committee has been appointed by the government on reconstruction to prepare for the needs of the country after the war is over, while our experiences are still fresh, so it cannot be said to be premature for us to be doing the same in Canada.

First and foremost, this war teaches us the paramount importance of the man on the land, the producer of food. Other munitions, other trades, are needed, but the chief munition, without which all else is valueless, is food. We also see now the harm of big cities, full of men unaccustomed to, and unwilling to work on the land at such an emergency as the present, and rendered more or less unfitted by city life for work on the land. And yet the whole trend of Canadian politics, the National Policy, has been to build up cities and let the farmer and the land take care of themselves; just reversing the natural order to take care of the farmer and encourage land cultivation and then the cities will take care of themselves. Our present experience teaches us that at the supreme crisis of national life our co-called national policy is diametrically opposed to the best interests of our country and Empire, and we are now urged from Ottawa at all speed to undo the mischief as far as possible by turning our cities back into farms by plowing up our vacant lots (and owing to city booms these abound), and also by keeping poultry and pigs around our city houses. Farming is the basic industry of all countries. The blame is on no one party more than another. The national policy was started by the party then in power, but the other side when in power has kept it up, nay, rather, when the farmers asked that their heavy yoke might be made lighter, they did but add to their burdens.

New Zealand is a good illustration of an opposite policy. There, with a very low tariff, every farmer was prosperous, and as a result the whole country prospered also, and while there are no large manufacturing cities, with all the evils connected therewith, throughout the country are good, healthy towns, filling all the needs of the country, nor has the country suffered as Canada has from the curse of city booms and



speculation in city lots. The poet Cowper well said: "God made the country, man made the towns." Little England—though rightly called Great Britain—now crowded with Canadian women and Belgian refugees and millions of soldiers, has always led the world in high-class agriculture as well as manufactured goods of every kind, though her markets are open to all the world.

We need now cheap land—all speculation therein abolished; cheap machinery to work the land; and every inducement to entice men, boys and women out of the cities onto the land. We must make it the most honorable, attractive and respected business of Canada; and in this way too we shall build up our population again, depleted by the war, for country life produces more and healthier women and children than does city life, and we shall also attract population from other countries.

We have a National government now. Let it remain National, not party, after the war, and so better able to deal with these national questions. Frederick Harrison, that veteran but vigorous writer of 87 years of age, writes in the Fortnightly Review for January a striking article on the economic change which is coming over civilization after the war, a wholly new social order, which no party government could possibly deal with. "Away with politicians," he writes, but it is too long to quote, but should be read by thoughtful men and women.

F. W. GODSAL.

Victoria, B.C.

#### UTILIZING TRACTORS

Editor, Guide: I see that 1,000 tractors have been bought to help production, they are to be sold to the man that has the cash to pay for them. "Unto him that hath shall be given." Now if Canada is to do her best, then there should be tractors furnished by the various Governments for any farmer that would like 25 or 50 acres more crop but has to stop for want of power. The farmer that can pay the cash for the work done, let him pay at so much per acre, and with the farmer that cannot pay the cash, let the Government have first claim on that crop. If the Governments are going to look on it from a financial standpoint, then it would be a failure; they should certainly make running expenses, but should not look for making the price of their engines, though they might make that too. After seeding the above tractors could be employed breaking fresh land or summer fallowing, always on the understanding that the man that can pay cash for it does so, and the man that cannot pay, has to pay out of the crop of said land. If Canada wants to be able to hold up her hands next fall and say that she done her best, then she had better have tractors at work night and day through seeding regardless of cost, as long as that cost does not include Royal Commissions. The Government would find buyers in the fall for those tractors, so that the scheme might be paying one after all. Even if it was not what value will dollars and cents be to us if we cannot go on with the war for want of food.

UNCLE JIM.

Manitoba.

#### FARMERS' SHARE OF THAT \$2.21

Editor, Guide: We farmers are sure getting much advice from all and sundry about sowing every possible acre this spring. Apart from the need of our wheat by the Empire and her Allies, surely the price paid should entail an extra effort on the part of everyone growing wheat, were we assured that our legitimate share of said price was left to us. The price on many things we buy are based not on the actual cost of producing such but on "How much of that \$2.21 per bushel is my share."

If half the advice that is being given to farmers was given to those who are ever trying to take the farm out of farmer, it would be with a much lighter heart he would start out this spring in putting in the biggest acreage that has ever been sown in the West. He'll do it anyway. The farmer is an optimist.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Hazenmore, Sask.

## Prevent Tuberculosis

NO one heard of tuberculosis until animals were housed indoors. Today the tubercular cow is one of the costliest problems on the farm. Lack of good ventilation in the stock room is the cause. Prevent tuberculosis in your herd with a

## KING SYSTEM OF VENTILATION

Every barn has its own ventilating problem. Different air spaces, different position of doors and windows, etc., all make different conditions for the ventilating system. Even though two barns may be built exactly alike, their different locations, climatic condition, altitude and wind velocity, may require an entirely different plan in the ventilating system. That's why each King System is planned by the King Ventilating engineers to fit the exact conditions of the building it goes into.



Look for this "Diamond" King Trademark for Guaranteed Ventilation

### Send for Our Book on Barn Ventilation

King Ventilating Company, Ltd.  
Dept. 1208 Moose Jaw, Sask.



King Aerators, the part above the roof, are the first unit of the King System. Can be used with or without complete system.

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized).....\$5,000,000  
Capital (Paid up).....1,481,200  
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....920,202

### LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches  
Branches Throughout the West

## Steel Horse Stable Fittings Last Forever

Steel Horse Stalls Posts withstand the kicking of the horses. Steel Guards and Steel Mangers are not injured by cribbing. These Steel Horse Stable Fittings last as long as the barn and always look well.

You will be proud of your horse stable if you fix it up with BT Steel Fittings. You will be proud to show it to a neighbor or buyer. Best of all your horses will show up to best advantage. Horses never look well in dark, rickety stalls. In a stable like that above, where lots of sunlight floods through the steel guards and everything is neat as a pin, a buyer will always see your horses at their best.

## Send For The New Barn Book

It tells how to fix up your Horse Stable. It shows dozens of photos of Stables fitted up with the Steel Guards, Steel Posts, Steel Columns so you can see for yourself just how well these steel fittings look. It illustrates all sorts of handy arrangements for the Horse Stable, such as steel swinging front, steel ventilators, steel wall troughs, blanket racks, and steel harness pegs. It tells how to build the barn, how to make the foundations, measurements for concrete and how to build the upper structure.

### IT IS FREE

This big book—352 pages, illustrated in colours and bound in hard covers and worth \$1.00—is free to any man who is building or remodeling his barn. It is free to any man who wants to improve the appearance of his horse stable.

Simply send the coupon. As the cost of printing the book is great, we have not printed a great many, so be sure to send the coupon at once for your copy. We want to place a copy in the hands of every farmer who is building his barn or who wants to improve his old barn.

Send Coupon to  
BEATTY BROS., LIMITED  
Dept. O 331, Winnipeg, Man.



### FREE COUPON

Beatty Bros., Limited Dept. O 331, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Send me your new 352 page barn book, giving full particulars about Horse Stable Fittings, without charge or obligation. I have filled in the blanks below.

Are you thinking of building a barn.....  
If not are you going to remodel your Horse Stable.....  
When will you start..... How many horses do you keep.....  
Put an X after the kind of equipment you are interested in.....  
Steel Horse Stable Fittings..... (Manure Carrier.....)  
Steel Stalls..... (Water Bowls.....) (Hay Carrier.....)  
Your name.....  
P. O..... Province.....  
Section..... Township..... Range.....



## Farmers' Financial Directory

## FARMERS

Make Your Bank Manager  
Your Financial Adviser

Let him help you to shape your affairs so that the Bank will be warranted in giving you all the floating credit you need to operate your farm efficiently

Then Pay Spot Cash for Your Goods and  
Insist on the Right Cash Discount

If you want to buy Livestock of any description for Breeding or Feeding don't hesitate to put your proposition before your Banker. If you are the right kind of Farmer and you have the right kind of Banker you will get the right credit.

THE CANADIAN BANK  
OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER,  
C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager



SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager  
V. C. BROWN,  
Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - \$13,500,000

TOTAL ASSETS \$344,000,000

"Kindling Fires  
in Cold Rooms"

ONE of the finest eulogies ever uttered referred to the late Earl Grey, once Governor-General of Canada:—

"He lit many Fires in Cold Rooms."

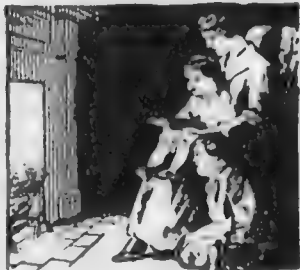
This expression summed up a life of exceptional beneficence. Any citizen might justly exert himself to deserve such a commendation.

No other expression could more aptly describe the work of a life insurance company, because it is devoted to the kindling of fires in homes that would otherwise be comfortless.

Take the Mutual Life of Canada. Since its organization in 1869, nearly twenty-three millions of dollars have been distributed among policyholders or their beneficiaries.

The hearth-fires still burn in many homes that to-day would be desolate were it not for the protection afforded by a policy in our Company.

The Mutual Life  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario



## INCREASED FARMING COSTS

It is a common observation in business that in a period of rising prices, the earlier part of the era is the more profitable because while the cost of production is also increasing, it lags behind the rise in price. As the rise in price begins to slow down, the cost of production tends to catch up, thus narrowing the margin of profit.

This general business principle applies to farming as well as to other business. The farmers' statement, "Give us the season and the price and we can make the profits," was fairly well complied with in many sections last year. In some sections almost any kind of farming paid at least some profit. It is to be expected that during the next few years margins of profit will be narrower, and more skill in handling the farm business will be required.

Man labor and horse labor on a group of typical Missouri farms that have been keeping farm accounts in co-operation with the University of Missouri College of Agriculture for several years, have increased in cost as follows:

Year	Man Lbr. Per Hour	Horse Lbr. Per Hour
1913	12.5	7.9
1914	12.8	8.2
1915	14.1	7.7
1916	16.3	9.0
1917	17.0	12.0

The cost of putting in wheat, including seed, machine cost, man labor and horse labor, has increased since the fall of 1914 approximately as follows: Cost per acre, fall of 1914, \$4.22; fall of 1915, \$4.18; fall of 1916, \$5.50; fall of 1917, \$6.66.

NORTHERN CROWN MERGES WITH  
ROYAL

The entire stock of the Northern Crown Bank of Winnipeg, has been bought by the Royal Bank, and this merger has been approved by the Government. The Northern Crown Bank has 75 branches in Saskatchewan, while practically all that country is new to the Royal Bank. In all Canada the Northern Crown has 110 branches, and in few places will any changes be rendered necessary by the new amalgamation. The total assets of the Northern Crown are \$27,250,000. Those of the Royal Bank are \$321,000,000, so that these two banks will have a combined capital of approximately \$350,000,000. In comparison with this the Bank of Montreal has assets of nearly \$400,000,000, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce \$333,000,000. In 1912 the Royal Bank absorbed the Traders and last year absorbed the Quebec Bank.

The Royal Bank is paying the full 100 per cent. on the dollar for the stock of the Northern Crown on the original capitalization. The capital of the Northern Crown was reduced or cut by 50 per cent. two years ago. It was formerly \$2,852,400 and it is now \$1,431,200. The shareholders will now get the full original amount or \$2,852,400. They were offered a very much smaller sum a couple of years ago.

The entire staff of the Northern Crown will be taken over by the Royal. The staff of both these institutions, as of other banks, have been greatly depleted by war. One of the reasons given why the finance minister consented to the change was the difficulty of carrying on under the conditions which now prevail. Some of the shareholders of the Northern Crown appear to have been anxious to be relieved from the anxiety and concern of the management of the institution. Large losses were sustained in the earlier years of the history of this bank. This made financing very difficult and added additional work, and a final solution was best reached it is stated by this merger.

BANK OF MONTREAL ABSORBS  
B.N.A.

Rumors that the Bank of Montreal will absorb the Bank of British North America have been practically confirmed from Montreal. Some statements have been made to the effect that one reason for the amalgamation was that by this action the Bank of British North America would escape taxation in Britain. The head office is in London, and the institution was conse-

## Don't Be Afraid

to insure your life for what it  
it worth, at least \$5,000



Our new low-rate contract, the Protection and Savings Policy is what you need. Write to-day for pamphlet.

Excelsior Life Insurance  
Company

EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING  
TORONTO — CANADA



Canada Permanent  
Mortgage Corporation

Money  
to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. E. HARRIS, Manager  
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager  
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. ORBRIGHTON, Manager  
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

Investing by  
Small Payments

¶ The growth of the periodical payment plan for making safe investments is one of the most notable features of recent years in finance on this continent.

¶ The plan was introduced to Canada by this firm which is now helping investors throughout the country to invest while they save.

Ask for booklet 42. It will be sent free on request.

GREENSHIELDS & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange  
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues

17 St. John Street, Montreal  
Central Chambers, Ottawa



## Unless

The Great-West Life Assurance Company were providing particularly attractive policies it would not for eleven successive years—have led all Canadian companies in the amount of business written in Canada.

UNLESS the funds were invested at an exceptionally favorable rate it would be impossible to pay the unequalled profits that are being paid to Policyholders.

UNLESS strict economy prevailed, the advantage of these high earnings would be lost.

These and many other points of vital interest to those looking for the best in Life Insurance, are referred to in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**

Dept. "T"

Head Office WINNIPEG  
ASK FOR A COPY

## Money to Loan

on improved farm property

**Lowest Current Rates**

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

**National Trust Company Limited.**

323 Main Street  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL  
EDMONTON REGINA  
SASKATOON

## Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. C.P.R. Lands  
908 1st St. East, CALGARY

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

quently subjected to levies on that side of the ocean. Probably a greater reason was found in the fact that it is a disadvantage to a bank to have its head office thousands of miles away from the seat of operations. The Finance Minister appears to have given his approval to this great bank merger.

The Bank of British North America was established 82 years ago, and consequently, is one of the oldest institutions operating in this country. It has at the present time 91 branches distributed as follows: Ontario 21, Quebec 7, Nova Scotia 1, New Brunswick 5, British Columbia 16, Manitoba 9, Saskatchewan 24, Alberta 4. The total assets of the B.N.A. are in excess of \$75,000,000. The Bank of British North America is unique in Canadian banking, in that its head office is in London and it operates under an Imperial charter, whereas all our other banks operate under Canadian charters. The Bank of Montreal, of course, is the leading Canadian financial institution. It carries deposits from the Canadian people of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars.

### SECURING SEED GRAIN

Manitoba farmers, who have not the necessary finances to enable them to secure seed grain have recourse to an application to the municipality in which they are farming for this purpose. The legislature of Manitoba passed an act identical with that passed last year empowering rural municipalities to borrow money with which to furnish seed grain to needy farmers. This seed may be furnished to farmers or to the wives or other representatives of soldiers who own land but who otherwise are unable to procure seed. The municipality has power to supply up to \$1,200 worth of seed to one individual. Tenants may secure seed, but must have the written approval of the land owner.

The council of any rural municipality in Manitoba may borrow up to \$60,000 for the purpose of furnishing seed grain on the plan mentioned. This may be done by promissory notes or notes from the municipality payable with interest. This may also be done by the issue and sale of debentures after a by-law of the municipality shall have been duly passed by the council authorizing the borrowing of the said money and the issuing of debentures. This by-law shall not necessarily be submitted or receive the assent of the ratepayer.

The provincial treasurer may lend money to the province on the security of any promissory note issued by the municipality under this act. He may raise the necessary money to be lent by bank over draft or in any other satisfactory manner. The money borrowed by each municipality is to be used for people in that municipality only.

As much as \$1,200 may be loaned to one individual, but in no case shall any money be given or loaned to an individual for the purpose of securing other than seed grain. The intention is that any municipality to which money has been lent under the provisions of the act shall purchase and provide the necessary seed grain and distribute the same in the manner best calculated to carry out the objects of the act.

### Every Municipality Should Help

Municipalities that supply seed grain for use in 1918 to the wives or other representatives of persons being the owners of land but who are serving or have volunteered to serve in aid of the Allies in this war may accept a promissory note signed by such person on behalf of the absent owner of the land, upon which the seed grain is to be used. Where money is loaned to tenants the consent of the owner must be secured, and in that case both the tenant and the owner will make and deliver a joint note in favor of the municipality for the amount of the advance. Members of the municipal council may apply and receive seed grain under the provisions of this act the same as any other person.

An appeal has been made to practically every rural municipal council within the province of Manitoba to take such steps as are necessary to insure provision of ample seeds to all settlers. It is desirable that the largest possible crop be produced in the West this season. To do this good seed is essential. There is a very large amount of low grade seed in the country this

## UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office: WINNIPEG  
Total Assets Over \$140,000,000  
Deposits Over \$110,000,000

### Loans for Livestock

To good farmers living in the vicinity of its rural Branches, the Union Bank is prepared to make loans on reasonable terms for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes. Consult the local manager for particulars.

Paid Up Capital \$ 5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed \$140,000,000.00

**THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA**

## NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "SAFEST AND BEST"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.

## \$2.21 WHEAT and STANDARD TRUSTS FARM "SPECIALS"

- 1.—2,500 acres, Brandon district, 1,500 cultivated, large summerfallow, ready for seed, excellent buildings, water, etc. Only \$27.50 per acre.
- 2.—800 acres on Brokenhead river and adjoining Lydiatt station; large cultivation with buildings and fencing, 25 miles from Winnipeg on "cut off." Only \$35.00 per acre.
- 3.—640 acres, four miles from Otterburn, 35 miles from Winnipeg; fine house, stone foundation, large barn, flowing well, 130 acres in summerfallow ready for seed, cheese factory across road. Only \$20.00 per acre.
- 4.—30,000 acres fine "bottom" drained land close to Beausejour, suitable for colonization, on easy terms. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 5.—8,000 acres en bloc in Southern Alberta; a snap at \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre.
- 6.—960 acres, east of Penfold and Red Deer, North Alberta, partly improved. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 7.—14 sections at Invermay, Sask., ideal for mixed farming. Only \$18.00 per acre.
- 8.—480 acres at Killarney, Man., highly improved, cut to \$32.50 per acre.
- 9.—1,900 acres, close to Juniata, Sask., all cultivated and ready for seed, ideal farm. Only \$35.00 per acre.

## The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg

## A Marked Cheque

For a couple of Thousand Dollars in settlement of a Life Insurance Policy is always appreciated by a widow.

**Have You Made Provision Yet?**

Write for Particulars giving date of birth

**The Western Empire Life Assurance Company**  
701 Somerset Block  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## ALBERTA FARM LAND

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

Buy land in Central Alberta. Excellent soil. Ample rainfall. Fuel plentiful. Water easily obtainable. No blizzards. Good shipping facilities. Write for information and booklet.

**ALBERTA CANADIAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

Merchants Bank Chambers

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

CANADA

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.



# CROWN LIFE

## GAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

	1916	1917
Net Ledger Assets	\$ 1,684,592.78	\$ 1,966,854.13
Policyholders Reserve	1,721,057.00	1,952,271.00
Surplus Fund	179,273.71	192,356.48
Insurance in Force	14,452,966.00	15,874,283.00

### CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

Manitoba Agency—308 STERLING BANK BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN. 56

## INCOME TAX REPORT

All married farmers with incomes of \$3,000 or over, and unmarried farmers with incomes of \$1,500 or over will have to make out a report for the government for Income Tax purposes. The penalty for making out a false report is a fine of \$10,000 or six months in jail, or both, so it is important that the report should be accurate. We can help you make out this report by mail. Write us to-day. Do it now, so you won't have to stop in the midst of seeding to do it.

**Garbutt Business College**  
CALGARY

## Farmers Wanting Help

should forward application at once to

**J. A. BOWMAN**

Superintendent of Labor, Winnipeg

or

**THOMAS W. MOLLOY**

Bureau of Labor, Regina

or

**C. C. HOTCHKISS**

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton

stating definitely what kind of man is required, and for what work

## CANADA FOOD BOARD

Per J. D. MCGREGOR



year, and farmers should immediately make arrangements to secure good seed and to have it tested. This can be done by sending samples to the Cerealist, Manitoba Agricultural College. If seed is not found of sufficiently strong germinating power it may then be replaced by other, and no time is wasted. Every farmer should make arrangements at the earliest possible moment for this seed. If he can secure it in no other way, it is up to the municipality to get it for him. Copies of the bill under which municipalities are empowered to loan money for seed purchase may be secured by writing the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the Clerk of the Municipality or local improvement district or the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Edmonton or Regina should be written to.

### U.S.A. LOANS TO FARMERS

Nearly twelve million dollars was loaned out to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks during the month of January last.

On February 1, the total amount loaned out to farmers by these banks since they were established was nearly \$50,000,000, the number of loans closed being 24,000. The amount applied for at that date was \$260,000,000, representing over 100,000 applicants.

The total loans made by the various banks were as follows:—

St. Paul	\$9,760,400
Spokane	8,930,075
Wichita	8,643,200
Berkeley	3,666,600
Omaha	3,210,190
Houston	3,124,412
New Orleans	3,025,255
Louisville	2,927,900
St. Louis	2,296,480
Baltimore	2,114,200
Springfield	1,614,665
Columbia	1,469,065

### HOMESTEADERS PRIVILEGES

Ottawa, March 11.—As a result of the scarcity of farm laborers, certain privileges granted last year to homesteaders have been renewed. Regulations enacted by order-in-council provide that "during the remainder of the year 1918 holders of homesteads, pre-emptions or purchased homestead entries who are employed as farm laborers within the Dominion of Canada, may be allowed the period of such employment as part of the required period of residence in connection with their respective entries."

Conditions laid down provide that the time of employment to be counted as residence duties must be subsequent to the actual date of entry in each case. The provisions of the order do not apply to unperfected proxy entries, nor to any case in which the entrant is engaged in any other employment than actual farm labor. As soon as possible after the entrant commences work, it will be his duty to forward to the district agent of Dominion lands sworn evidence satisfactory to the minister of the interior giving particulars of the land held under entry, the nature of the work performed, where performed, date of commencement, and probable duration.

### Must File Sworn Evidence

Within 30 days after the term of employment has expired, and in any case not later than Feb. 1, 1919, the entrant must file with the local agent for the district sworn evidence of the time actually spent on farm work.

The entry of any persons complying with the foregoing provision will not, during the period of his employment on farm labor, be liable to cancellation by reason of his failure to perform the cultivation required in connection with his entry.

This provision is retroactive to May 8, 1915.

Seed corn should be tested as to germination, and one test may not be enough. It often happens that corn which gave a good test in early winter will give a much lower test in the spring. So that if the seed corn was tested early another test will be advisable.—N.D.A.C.

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

### UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited and to provide that section 125 of "The Companies' Act" shall not apply to company.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,  
Solicitors for applicant.

### UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited, et faire provision que le section 125 de l'Acte dite "The Company's Act," n'obtiendra pas a la compagnie.

Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,  
Procureurs de la requerante.



### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide



# Humor

An old lady went one morning to a friend who kept poultry, to purchase a setting of eggs. The latter, not having many on hand, asked: "Have you got your broody hen?"

"Well, no," answered the prospective purchaser, "but our old hen has broken her leg and she might as well spend her time hatching out some eggs as to sit around doing nothing."

Sprigg, Sprigg, beautiful Sprigg;  
Is't te sprigg a glorious thigg;  
Buddigg trees, hubbig bees,  
I've a code id by hed right dowed  
to my kdees.

A farmer in a small way walked into the offices of one of the great fire-insurance companies and intimated that he wished to insure his barn and a couple of haystacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office.

The man scratched his head and pondered over the matter for a little while. Eventually he answered: "Well, it sometimes rains."



"Look here doctor," roared the irate man who had just received a bill from the physician, "on what do you base these enormous charges?"

"On the best authority in the world," calmly responded the doctor. "Doesn't the Bible say: 'All that a man hath will he give for his life?'"

A man who was travelling in the mountains stopped at a cabin and asked for a drink of water. An old woman brought it out to him, and after drinking he had quite a talk with her, telling her great stories about some of the wonders he had seen in the outside world. Finally, when he stopped to take breath, the old woman took her pipe out of her mouth and said:

"Stranger, if I knewed as much as you do I'd go som'ere and start a little grocery."

When luncheon time came Mrs. Robinson asked Willie Jones if he wouldn't stay.

"No, thank you," said Willie, "I'd better go home. Mother will be expecting me."

"Suppose I telephone and ask her if you may remain," suggested his hostess.

"Oh, no, please don't do that, Mrs. Robinson," said Willie. "We've got coconut pie for dessert today and your cook told me that you only got prunes."



"Please, mum," said the tramp who had knocked at the door, "would ye do a bit of sewing for me?"

"I guess so," said the lady kindly; "what sewing do you want me to do for you?"

"I have a button here," said the tramp, "and I'll be very much obliged if you will sew a pair of pants on it."

The landlady beamed upon the new boarder. "Now don't be afraid of the bacon, Mr. Pullman," she said, trying to make him feel thoroughly at home.

"Not at all, madam, not at all," replied Pullman. "Why, I've seen a piece twice as large and it didn't frighten me a bit."



## 130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$15.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

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## THRESHERMEN! Use Harris Heavy Pressure Babbitt Metal

Get it from your dealer. Manufactured by  
**CANADA METAL CO. Limited 301 Chambers St. Winnipeg**



\$37<sup>50</sup>

F.O.B. Winnipeg

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There is no question about the quality or workmanship of this mill. It's well made in every part and built to clean the kind of grain YOU have to clean—wheat, oats, barley, flax, clover or timothy—and make a good job of it, too. It will separate wild oats from wheat or barley, or take pin oats out of wheat. It has earned its name as a low-down, compact, general purpose mill—one that you can rely on.

G.G. Special Fanning Mills have 207 inches of zinc sieving in the upper shoe. The lower shoe has 46 inches. The 32-inch size has a hopper capacity of 3 bushels and a cleaning capacity of 35 to 40 bushels per hour. It has a good fan action, well controlled, with a speed of 280 R.P.M. This is a hand machine but we can supply a power attachment at a slight additional cost. It is strongly built in every part and weighs 200 lbs.

Price: Winnipeg, \$37.50; Regina, \$39.00; Saskatoon, \$39.30; Calgary, \$40.00.

See our 1918 Catalog, pages 40-41, for full details and prices of power attachments, baggers, etc.—or ask us for more particulars on the coupon.

We can ship you a 32-inch Mill the same day we receive your order.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**  
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

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Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

**Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere**  
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Please send me full particulars of your No. 2 G.G. Special Fanning Mill, 32-inch size.

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There's no chance for a full crop when the land is over-run by gophers. Clear them out, give the crop a chance. You can increase it one to five bushels per acre.

Clear out the gophers by feeding them Kill-Em-Quick, the original gopher poison, used successfully many years. The same dead-sure killer it always has been, still the best!

The Dominion analysis shows that Kill-Em-Quick is the most

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Kill-Em-Quick  
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QUICK!

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Time-  
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Gopher  
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40 acre size, 50¢; 100 acre size, \$1.00, from your dealer or, if he cannot supply you, from us prepaid upon receipt of the price.

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*Urge your Councillor to furnish  
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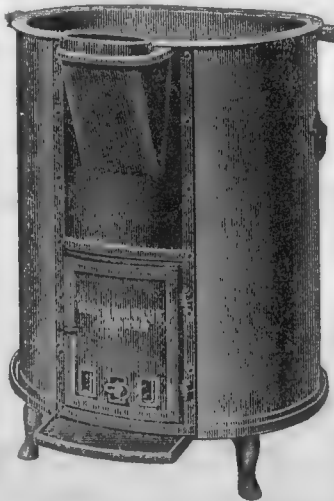
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Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



## United Farmers of B.C. meet at Victoria

Big Membership Drive Planned—Official Organ Chosen—Free Implements Favored

The second annual convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia was held in Victoria on February 21. Representatives of between 30 and 40 locals, with an aggregate membership of over 1000 were present. The question of a membership fee received considerable attention, some advocating that this be placed at \$5.00. In order to encourage everyone engaged in farming, even on the small scale, to become a member of the association, however, it was finally decided that \$1.00 should be charged. A big drive for new members was instituted, the decision being not to engage professional organizers but rely on the men who were already members or directors of the association for extending the membership. Fruit and Farm, a monthly journal published at Vancouver, was made the official organ. Many resolutions were passed, including one to exempt farm improvements from taxation; another favoring free agricultural implements and another opposing the introduction of indentured oriental labor. The following are extracts from the report of the convention published by the new official organ, Fruit and Farm:—

One of the most virile and alert gatherings of farmers ever held in the province was that of the United Farmers of B. C., which held its second annual convention in Victoria on February 21.

The United Farmers were organized last year but notwithstanding the fact that during the last 12 months the creation of locals was largely through the initiative of the different communities themselves rather than through any aid the central committee was able to give there were formed 30 to 40 local associations and in the neighborhood of over 1000 members. So convinced are the members of the advantages of the organization and its possibilities for the good of this province that there was the greatest enthusiasm throughout with respect to extending its scope so that the farmers of British Columbia may have similar functions to those which have made the Canadian farmers' movement on the prairies so famous.

### Fixing a Fee

In order to accomplish this the members had to grapple with two or three important problems. The first of these had reference to the membership fee. It was the feeling of H. J. Ruscombe Poole, the honorary secretary, and of the president, C. G. Palmer, C.I.E., of Duncan, that the membership fee established last year of \$1.00 was totally inadequate. Mr. Thwaite and Mr. Wingate White were equally insistent that a fee of at least \$5.00 be made in order to put the association on a proper financial basis, and 10 or 12 gentlemen volunteered to take life memberships at \$25 in order to put the association in funds. On the other hand the view held by Mr. Humphrey of Malakwa, Hugh Savage of Duncan, Mr. Pridham of Kelowna, Mr. Copeland of Lumby, J. R. Brown of Vernon and W. Smith of Revelstoke was that the first essential was to broaden the association on a comprehensive membership, so that it would be thoroughly democratic in its position. To this end they felt it necessary that the fee should be one which could include anyone who was engaged in farming, even on a small scale. This view finally prevailed and a fee of \$1.00 was set for membership in the central organization.

### A Drive for Members

Next to the question of fees, that of organization occupied a very large place in the various debates. A number of the members had at considerable expenditure of time and money instituted locals and Mr. Pridham introduced a resolution which provided that a local could be formed on the application of 10 subscribers who should remit \$10 for organization expenses and that any member of the organization should be permitted to undertake a completion of such organizations. It was the view of the membership that this was rather too indiscriminate in its scope and also that it did not provide for aggressive work in those parts of the country

where there was no particular disposition for an organization. It was finally agreed that the matter should be left in the hands of the new executive with the suggestion that the province should be divided into districts and that the executive should allot to each district a suitable member who would make it his business to call meetings at different points where locals could be formed and in which case he should be paid for his expenses.

It was also suggested that if possible simultaneous addresses could be made at set date so that the widest possible organization could be effected in the least possible time.

### No Professional Organizers

The attitude of the convention also was that provincial organizers should not be employed, but that much more effective work could be done by men who are already members or directors of the association. In this connection there was a disposition to regard the Farmers' Institutes as somewhat time-worn and as suffering from a paternalism on the part of the government. A number of delegates expressed that if it were not that the farmers had been able to get cheaper powder through these institutes with the aid of the government, their usefulness to the farmers was very doubtful.

### Official Organ Chosen

An important place on the agenda was given to the proposal to establish an organ in the interests of the organization, and a committee was struck to make a proposal to the convention. While the members were unanimous in their desire for such an organ and in their belief that only through some such medium could they carry on the propaganda which they desired, the question of expense proved to be unsurmountable and to be fatal to the proposition of a separately established publication. However, a most satisfactory arrangement was entered into with the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine, whereby it agreed to devote a section of each issue to reports of the doings of the different locals, and to set aside if so desired a portion of this section to editorial matter for memoranda which the officers wished to place before the members. This provided a very pleasing and satisfactory outcome of the matter and the Fruit and Farm Magazine was thereupon adopted unanimously as the official organ of the United Farmers of B.C.

In selecting the place of meeting for the next convention it was strongly urged that this should be as far as possible held at different points in the province so as to strengthen the locals in these parts, and to bring the benefits of the convention within the reach of a greater number. This view the convention unanimously agreed and Kamloops was selected as the place of meeting for next year.

In the beginning of the evening session Hugh Savage of Duncan offered an important resolution asking the government to adopt a system of district representatives, as now in force in Ontario. In doing so Mr. Savage mentioned the fact that the province of British Columbia draws about \$80,000 a year from the Dominion government as a fund to aid in the extension of agriculture, this with the provincial estimates expands the total amount spent for the benefit of agriculture to about \$250,000 a year, which being divided among some 5000 farmers meant a total expense of about \$50 per capita. This he thought was entirely wrong; he wanted to see farmers on a more independent basis. In Ontario and the United States the district or county representative system had been adopted, a trained farmer representing the department and being the source of information to all agriculturists in the district. Wherever it had been adopted it had resulted in increased production. This was a much more practical use of the money than the present system. At present out of the Dominion grant of \$80,000 a large part of it was devoted to the production of the Agricultural Journal; to financing egg laying contests and the field crop competitions; while \$20,000



was allocated to the education department to teach agriculture in the schools and encourage work among the children. In Duncan district, he explained, the education department had actually appointed a district inspector on elementary agriculture and drawn him from the agricultural department, which met the objection of the agricultural officials that they had no man for this work. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Humphrey of Malakwa offered a resolution that the lumber companies were retarding settlement by holding isolated tracts and that the Dominion government be compelled to throw the same open for settlement after a year's notice. He explained how these isolated tracts prevented settlement and settlers were driven far back from the main roads, new highways having to be built to their doors. The resolution was passed.

The government will also be asked to grant a Rural Credits Act on the lines of the Manitoba one. Alex. Manson, M.P.P. for Omineca, who was present, thought the convention would be better advised to adopt the Australian act as the basis. The convention protested against the Land Settlements Board appointments without the association being consulted, and on the proposal to increase the interest on farm loans by one per cent., the point being made that while money might cost more the government should simply charge accordingly and not fix an arbitrary increase. In urging the old act Mr. Humphrey explained it required repayment in 40 years and the new one in 25 years. Mr. W. Paterson of Koksilah said the new act was only a political game to get rid of the old officers. The resolution was not carried.

The different telephone companies of the province should be urged to link up into one system. If this is not possible, the government will be asked to take them over.

The government will be asked to abrogate the duty on agricultural implements.

The food controller will be asked if possible to set a minimum price for pork, and the C.P.R. to supply at small shipping points refrigerator cars for vegetables.

The Dominion government will also be asked to amend the Banking Act so that farmers giving chattel mortgages to the bank for small loans will not be obliged to pay \$5.00 legal fees, but merely to sign a standard form.

In view of the unsatisfactory methods of the packers of food, or the owners of evaporating plants, the convention has asked the Dominion government to either take control of these plants or set a minimum price in accordance with the cost of production. Another resolution urged the conscription of foreign labor and of those who refuse to work except at exorbitant wages.

The Dominion Government will also be asked not to appoint to the Food Control Board any person directly or indirectly interested in a wholesale house, and the government will be asked to make use of their powers to establish small plants for the manufacture of explosives in different districts unless a more reasonable price can be secured.

#### Resolutions

A brief outline of most of the resolutions follows: It was decided in view of the shortage of labor the local government should be asked to carry on teaming operations on provincial highways without interfering with haying, seeding and harvesting or coming into competition with farmers during those periods. They are also asked to exempt improvements on farm lands from taxation.

A resolution was passed urging the provincial government to prevent Orientals and aliens from acquiring control of the agricultural lands in the province, but another asking for the introduction of Oriental labor under indenture was rejected. Messrs. Palmer and Poole, both of whom had lived in Australia, stating that basing their action on the result of their observations in Australia that they could not vote for any resolution for the introduction of Chinese into this province.

It was decided that the executive be

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Farm  
Shoe  
on  
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Perfect Satisfaction or  
Your Money Back

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The uppers are made of heavy tan or black Oil Grain leather of finest quality; the heavy half-double soles are of solid leather, as are also the 3-lifts of heels. The shoe has a solid and substantial leather back-strap, which gives great strength to the whole shoe. The vamp runs right through to the sole with the heavy toe-cap covering, which means double the ordinary shoe strength at the toes. It is strongly made and nicely finished on a wide and roomy last that will give greatest comfort.

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asked to adopt a platform policy free of party ties, but the convention did not agree to pledge the membership to support such candidates. Mr. Brown of Vernon in this connection said that in view of our great duties, farmers should vigorously prosecute for vigorous retrenchment, for a revision of the fiscal policy, for the abolition of the Senate and for other long-needed reforms.

Another resolution asked the government to submit a landlord and tenant's act, and that a draft of the act be submitted to the association before being submitted to the legislature. This was referred back to the local sending it in for specific suggestions.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Humphrey of Malakwa urging the government to take steps to eliminate the gopher pest by giving prizes to boys' and girls' clubs in the way of small bounty. He said that farmers were too busy to follow up the extermination of pests, and thought that with a little encouragement the children would

readily take up the work. This was passed.

Another resolution offered by Mr. Brown asking that the educational and municipal systems be investigated with a view to providing better machinery and more practical course in education, was carried.

### New Officers

Both C. G. Palmer, president, and H. J. Ruseombe Poole, the honorary secretary, unfortunately were unable to continue in their respective offices. The election resulted as follows: President, George Clarke, Saanich; 1st vice-president, R. A. Copeland, Lumby; 2nd vice-president, W. Paterson, Koksiah; directors: Messrs. Sweet, Revelstoke, and Shelly, Parksville.

### ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10.00
Arthur Vollans, Wiseton, Sask.	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>

### AGRICULTURE RELIEF OF THE ALLIES

Previously acknowledged	\$10.00
Stonewall G.G.A., Stonewall, Man.	25.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>

### Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$786.95
Meeting of Poplar Park G.G.A., Watrous, Sask.	15.00
Collection of Meeting of Blairs and Isabella G.G.A., Isabella, Man.	15.70
G. A. Clark, Chauvin, Alta.	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$822.65</b>

### HALIFAX RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$179.40
Proceeds of dance given by Mr. M. Vernon, Marieton, Sask.	28.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$207.40</b>

### RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$5,898.01
G. A. Clark, Chauvin, Alta.	10.00
Proceeds of Basket Dance, given by M.W. of A. and R.U. of A., Ferry Point, Alta.	140.00
D. McGregor, Carman, Man.	15.00
Lady members of Wilbert G.G.A., Cut Knife, Sask.	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,078.01</b>

### POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$175.00
Mrs. Rear, Cordova, Man.	5.00
C. J. Olson, Duhamel, Alta.	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$190.00</b>

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$12,337.87
Proceeds of Dance, Millet, Alta.	5.00
Henry G. Young, Millet, Alta.	5.00
Mrs. E. Young, Millet, Alta.	1.00
Patriotic Bin at Rufford Elevator, Rapid City, Man.	37.80
A Subscriber, Rapid City, Man.	2.20
From Mary P. Mitchell, S.S. Class, Rhein, Sask.	10.00
Annie A. Williams, Penkill, Sask.	8.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,402.87</b>

### BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$104.47
Edith Groves, Major, Sask.	25
Alice Topping, Jenner, Alta.	10
Minnie Stewart, Culliton, Sask.	10
Edith Simpkinson, Hyde, Sask.	25
Neva Delany, Wrightville, Sask.	10
Walter Delany, Wrightville, Sask.	10
Carl Morey, Amelia, Sask.	10
Margaret Bowyer, Maple Creek, Sask.	50
Frank Bowyer, Maple Creek, Sask.	50
Annie Paton, Brooks Stn., Sask.	25
Elizabeth Thompson, Fielding, Sask.	50
Stanley Law, Maple Creek, Sask.	25
Nora Cowans, Colonsay, Sask.	10
Orval Van Nortwick, Kinley, Sask.	25
Allan McConnell, Birnie, Man.	50
Violet Hall, Enfold, Sask.	25
Irene Pearsons, Keeler, Sask.	25
Ruby Fergusson, Cross, Sask.	25
Irene Jamieson, Delburne, Alta.	25
Marion Jamieson, Delburne, Alta.	25
Ove Hanson, Cavell, Sask.	60
Helen Ellwood, Goodwater, Sask.	25
Tommy Pendlebury, Oban, Sask.	80
Peter Rowley, Naseby, Sask.	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$111.52</b>

### PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Serbian Relief Fund	\$462.00
Prisoners of War Fund	185.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.50
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	568.50
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families' Xmas Fund	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,406.45</b>

## MANUFACTURERS MEET GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, March 22.—There is a considerable buzzing at the capital in regard to tariff matters. It is due to the resolutions which have been passed in the west favoring the free admission into Canada of agricultural implements and also to a protest made to the government last week by the members of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The interview with the government was private but a statement subsequently authorized by the manufacturers and issued to the press showed that they have determined to don their fighting clothes. They asked the prime minister and his colleagues to make a promise that there would be no more changes in the tariffs without the manufacturers being consulted. Objection was taken to the removal of the duties on farm tractors and the government was told that if the position of the manufacturers was weakened and production reduced there would be a lack of employment in Canada for returned soldiers after the war. It was maintained that because individual manufacturers have made large profits that was no proof that the average profit made by manufacturing concerns generally is large. On the whole the manufacturers in their talk with the prime minister showed that they were "peevish" with the government for what has been done by way of tariff reduction with the object of increasing production. In private conversation they were even more outspoken and declared that a promise had been made by Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, during the election that tariff matters would rest in abeyance during the war period. They complained that as a result of this belief on their part that this was the policy of the government, they had been caught napping and that they have just cause for complaint.

### Interesting Situation Developing

The arrival of the western group of members to attend the parliamentary session and their declared unity of purpose on the tariff question has undoubtedly created an interesting situation and one which may possibly lead to some complications before the session is over. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already recognized the possibilities of the situation by inquiring in the house if there was an agreement that there would be no tariff changes during the war period. The prime minister did not make a definite reply, and more will doubtless be heard in regard to the matter in Parliament. To what extent the opposition proposes to force a discussion of tariff matters in the house with the object of embarrassing the government is not yet known, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier in trying to find out the position of the government in regard to the matter was probably just feeling his way, while Sir Robert was determined that there would be no premature announcement as to the policy of the government.

### WAR LOSSES OF SHIPS

Figures of the shipping output and tonnage lost by Great Britain during the war were given out by Sir Eric Geddes on March 20. The world's tonnage, exclusive of enemy ships, had fallen 2,500,000 tons since the beginning of the war to the end of 1917. In the last 12 months the tonnage sunk was 6,000,000, instead of 2,500,000 as claimed by the Germans. Total allied and neutral tonnage is now 42,000,000. Great Britain lost an average of 260,000 tons monthly during the last quarter of 1917, and had built 140,000 tons monthly. Sir Eric did not minimize the danger of the situation and pointed out that the field of invention was as open to the Germans as to the Allies. New developments which would make the situation still more serious were possible.

### BULLETIN ON POISONING

A publication has recently been issued by the Veterinary Director General's Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on the poisoning of horses by the common Bracken. This pamphlet, No. 26, has been prepared by Dr. E. Hadwin and E. A. Bruce. It applies particularly to poisoning of horses by Bracken on the Pacific coast in British Columbia and the states of Washington and Oregon, and contains a lot of valuable scientific investigation work. Anyone interested in it can secure a copy by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.



# Livestock

## SOWS AT FARROWING TIME

Farrowing time is the most critical season for the swine herd. At no other time will care and attention pay greater returns. The results of several months of labor and care may be lost by neglect at this period. Emphasis is justly placed on prolificacy of brood sows, but the number of pigs which they farrow is not the most important consideration. The number they raise determines whether the sow has been kept at a profit or loss. The sow which farrows five pigs and raises all of them is more profitable than the one which farrows fifteen and saves two or three. The disposition of the mother has much to do with the number of pigs she will raise. The way she is handled influences her disposition and, consequently, the results that may be expected.

Strict account should be kept of breeding dates and a week or so before a sow is due to farrow, she should be removed from the other sows to the quarters where she is to farrow. The feed just before farrowing should be the same kind that will be fed while the sow is suckling her pigs. This feed should contain plenty of protein and should also be laxative in nature. A ration of ground oats 50 per cent., good shorts 40 per cent., bran 10 per cent., should give good results. A few days before the sow farrows the amount of the ration should be reduced somewhat. If this is done, and a laxative feed is fed, the sow will come up to farrowing time without fever and will, for this reason, not be apt to injure the pigs by her own restlessness.

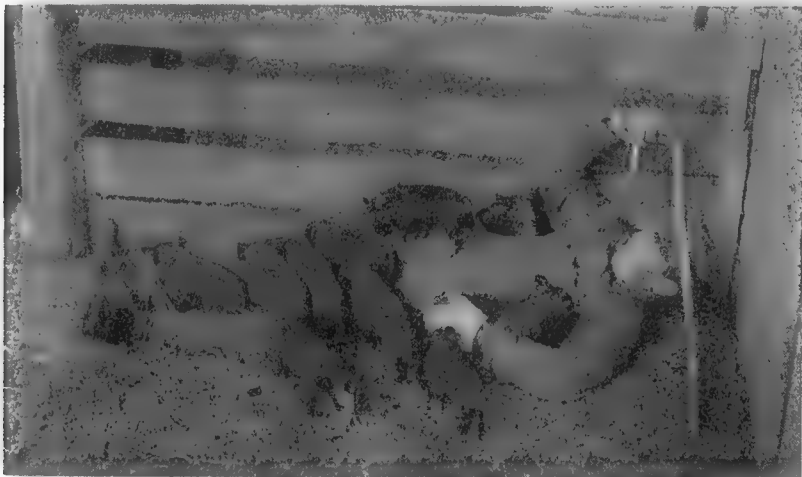
### Keeping the Pigs Warm

The quarters should be warm enough

twenty-four hours after farrowing. The pigs are not able to take much milk, and the milk flow should not be stimulated for the first few days. The sow will be more or less feverish and should have all the water she will drink, but will not need feed for a day or so. If the weather is cold, it is well to take the chill off the water before giving it to her. The first feed should be the same kind that she received before she farrowed and should be fed in small amounts as a thin slop. The feed may be gradually increased as the pigs become able to take the milk until the sow receives all she will eat of a good, laxative, milk producing feed. Ordinarily about two weeks should be taken to get her on full feed. After the pigs are old enough to take all the milk the sow can produce, she should be fed liberally since there is no better way of feeding pigs than through the mother.

### EVERSION OF THE WOMB

This trouble is commonly termed casting the "Withers," and consists in the protrusion of the womb, or of the vagina, outwards between the lips of the vulva. It is met with more frequently in cows and ewes than in mares. The protrusion may be either partial or complete, and the condition is more serious when the womb is involved than if it is the vagina only. In cases of partial eversion of the womb, or of prolapse of the vagina, there is noticeable a rounded red mass protruding from the vulva. Where there is complete eversion of the womb the whole organ protrudes from the vulva, as an enormous mass hanging downwards. Complete eversion is always a serious



Careful attendance at farrowing time will mean many little pigs saved. There is little use conserving sows and breeding them unless we are equally careful in saving the young pigs.

that excessive bedding will not be required. If too much bedding is provided the pigs may become hidden in it and smothered or crushed. A bushel or more of chaff or cut straw will be sufficient. After the sow farrows it may be necessary to change the bedding, but the amount need not be increased. Dry bedding is more important than the amount of bedding. It should be changed often enough to maintain a dry bed.

Individual cots will be found valuable for keeping sows away from other hogs at farrowing time. Usually the less the sow is disturbed when she is farrowing the better. It is important that one be on hand, but unless she needs assistance, keep away from her. If the sow needs assistance, be as quiet in giving it as possible. The pigs should not become chilled before they have dried and suckled. If the weather is very cold, a lantern hung in the top of the cot will be of service. At such times, if the sow is gentle, it is well to place each pig, as soon as it is farrowed, in a barrel or box containing some warm bricks covered with old sacks. The pigs may be left here until they are dry and lively enough to be returned to the sow. If pigs do become chilled, there is no better way to revive them than to dip them in warm water.

The sow should not be fed much for

condition and causes the animal to keep straining and to become greatly exhausted. Partial prolapse, accompanied by straining, is always liable to lead to complete eversion.

In cases of partial eversion of the womb, or of prolapse of the vagina, the protruding parts may be returned into place by pushing inwards with the hands. The parts may then be kept in place by means of a supporting rope truss affixed so as to compress the vulva.

In cases of complete eversion of the womb, the first step is to support the suspended mass by means of a clean sheet. It should then be washed off clean with a sponge and warm water. Any adhering dirt or shreds of the foetal membranes should be removed. The next step is to return the protruding mass into place. To do so, the animal should be kept standing, if possible, as it can be returned easier in that position. Several methods are recommended for returning the womb into place. In some cases it may be accomplished by means of the closed fist pushing in the centre of the mass until it is carried back inside the vulva and vagina, the other hand at the same time being used to assist in smoothing out and returning the surrounding parts. Another method is to take a long muslin bandage, five or six inches wide, and wind it around

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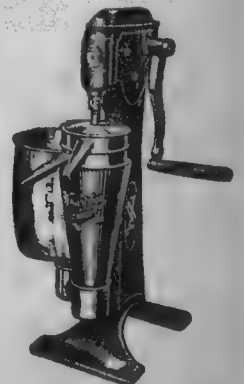
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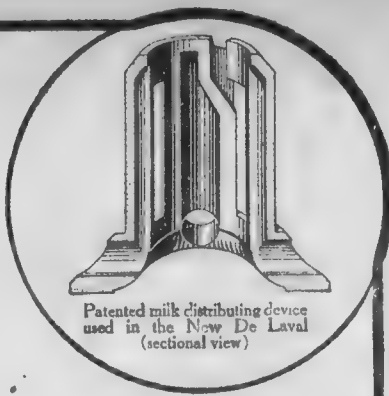
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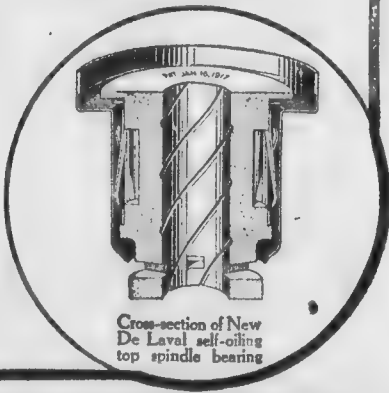
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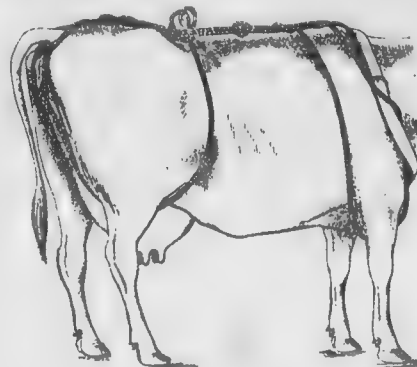


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the protruding mass as tightly as possible. In applying the bandage begin at the lower end and gradually wind the bandage upwards, covering the entire mass up to the vulva. Having done so, the lower end is pushed forward within itself. As the womb is returning into place, the bandage gradually unwinds. The next consideration is to keep the womb in place, and this may be accomplished by several methods. The most simple and popular method is the application of a rope truss same as illustrated. Another method is to pack the womb and passage full of clean towels or cheese cloth soaked in a warm two per cent. solution of creolin. The packing material is then kept retained



A rope truss for keeping an everted womb in place.

by applying a towel over the vulva outside and held in place by pieces of rope tied in front to the horns or a round the neck. An additional precaution is to keep the animal in a stall which is raised much higher behind than in front.

### BUYING ARMY HORSES

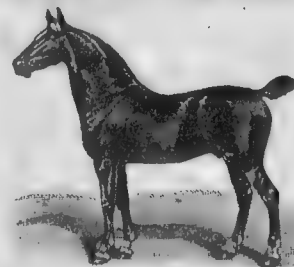
I read with great interest a recent article in your paper giving an account of the American horse at war. The able writer of the article, evidently, is an expert on the subject. His knowledge must carry weight and he praises in no uncertain terms the undoubted virtue of the American light draft as a typically useful war horse. The question which I have often asked myself is this, "Why is it if our Western horses are so eminently suitable for military purposes, that so few have been purchased in Western Canada?" The writer of the above article eulogizes the light draft horse which he admits is mostly of Percheron foundation stock, the very breed which predominates largely in the West, and yet, beyond a few spasmodic visits from army horse authorities, when the merest handful has been taken, the Western provinces have been left severely alone in the matter. There is not the slightest doubt that suitable army horses exist in thousands in these provinces, especially in the south-western part of Saskatchewan and in Southern Alberta, horses sound in every way, of correct conformation and available at moderate prices. It therefore appears to us, even apart from patriotism, it would be a plain business proposition on the part of the government to see that this supply be used at once.—F. P., Ravenscrag.

The horse described as the light draft in the article referred to is a somewhat heavier horse than is generally available throughout western Canada for army purpose. A great number of the horses in Saskatchewan and Alberta are from light mares, and either light draft or blood horses, and they have not the size and weight necessary for this work. In 1915, two British army buyers visited practically all points in the province of Alberta and bought 221 horses. These horses cost over \$20 a piece to buy. In the United States where most of the army horse buying has been done in the last two years, the buyers for the European governments have been stationed in some of the larger towns such as Omaha. There they were able to buy 500 and more horses per week, and they were much better horses than we could furnish. This reduced the cost of purchasing the horses tremendously. Where such a large number of horses were available the governments were not put to any great expense in travelling about to buy them.

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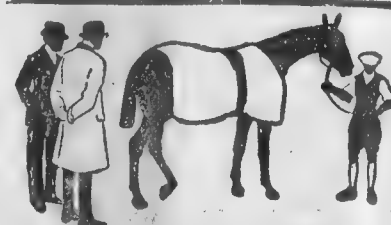
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of the war the army authorities were somewhat at sea as to just the kind of horses that they wanted, but after that time they generally settled down to a different stride and bought shorter, thicker, more closely coupled horses. These horses were more readily available in the United States. A large percentage of our horses were rather light for this work. When the army authorities were buying at Des Moines, Iowa, the following percentages were usually purchased: 20 per cent. of those bought were riders; 30 per cent. were light artillery; 50 per cent. heavy artillery. These heavy artillery horses ran from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, so that you will readily see there are not a very large number of these available in western Canada. There are not really enough here for the army authorities to bother with them, when they can purchase them much more economically in other points. A buying station was established in Toronto early in the war, and one man spent his time between there and Ottawa, but even at that the horses could not be bought nearly so economically as they could on the other side of the line. There is not yet enough draft blood in the average horse, in the country mentioned by the writer above, to enable him to stand the heavy lugging work at the front. Had Canadian horsemen been breeding to good heavy stallions for a longer time and had a heavier class of horses on their farms and ranches, they would have been in better shape to answer this demand. It is simply a question of the army authorities buying most economically the horses best suited to their purposes, and we can hardly expect them to go to enormously increased expense to buy horses from us which after all are not the most suitable ones for their purposes.—E. A. W.

### IMPROVING STALLION CLUBS

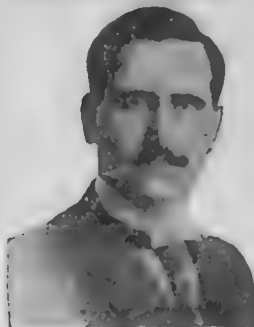
In your issue of February 13th is a very interesting article on Stallion Clubs, by James McKirdy. Having been a member of and helped to organize one of the first in Saskatchewan, I have found that there are many difficulties in making this system popular, except in districts where good horses are appreciated. There is no denying the fact that the club system is the thing that will put horse raising on a profitable basis for both farmer and stallion owner.

The act as it now stands seems to have only one flaw. Of course there are some farmers who would not be satisfied if you were to bring the horse to their stable and give them a free colt. They would want someone to raise it for them. The flaw I think is in connection with the government rebate. At present the club pays the stallion owner service fees in full and the Livestock Department at Ottawa sends a rebate to the secretary-treasurer of the club, who in turn distributes it among members. To say the least, this system I believe cumbersome as it forms the biggest half of a secretary's work. Take a club with 30 members. That means 60 cheques to make out and the same number of addresses to write, 5 cents each for postage and war tax and in some cases 15 or 20 cents exchange on cheques, all of which could be avoided by simply making out a cheque to the stallion owner. There is also the thousand dollars or so lying idle for from three to six months, which would be quite a help in much needed production. Some may say we should not look a gift horse in the mouth but to most of us it is not unlike daft Andy's kirk organs. There is no doubt this matter would be adjusted satisfactorily if the clubs were to get together and ask for it. It might be a good plan to draw the attention of the Horse Breeders' Association to the matter.

### Arranging Convenient Routes

One great difficulty is in arranging a convenient route. It is not every farmer who is interested in horse raising and 100 mares take some getting. If stallion owners were content with less in a district where mares were hard to get, it would be better for all concerned as some times poor mares are put in to make up the number. Anyone who has been out all day canvassing for mares comes home very discouraged at the indifference of most farmers about their horse power. Probably the first you tackle will say, "Yes, the scheme

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I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before May 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until May 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

### Free Catalogue

Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

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Co. of Canada Ltd.  
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The  
Lightest  
Running,  
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Machine  
Possible  
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The  
Peer  
of  
Them  
All



You must mail this  
Coupon if you want  
My Special Offer

## Special Money Saving Price Coupon Mail to me today—NOW

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

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## Auction Sale Pure Bred Shorthorn Females

At Stock Pavilion, Edmonton, immediately after the  
Bull Sale at the Spring Show, April 4.

These cattle are good dual-purpose specimens of the great Shorthorn breed; are all registered and papers will be delivered with them at time of sale. There are:

- 14 Cows heavy with calf or calf at foot.
- 4 Heifers rising 3 years old in calf.
- 2 Heifers rising 2 years old in calf.
- 3 Heifers rising 2 years old not in calf.
- 5 Heifers rising 1 year old.

The sire in use in this herd is Spicey Chieftain 84599 by Spicey Wonder 64210, owned by Geo. Uren & Son, Bremner, Alta.

Catalogue can be had by applying to the owner or to the auctioneer.

C. S. Smith, Auctioneer

10710 99th St., Edmonton

Phone 1972

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10 CENTS EVERYWHERE

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Charges  
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**\$74.15**

The leather used is carefully selected; the workmanship is the most skilled that can be procured; the design represents the concentrated experience of more than a century so that, all in all, this harness represents the very highest grade obtainable. We have been selling it for a number of years, and each year it grows in popularity; and each year it is also better because each year we find some way of improving it.

If you are looking for a thoroughly high-grade harness at a price that represents very remarkable value we want the opportunity to send you a set of "King of the Road" harness; we know when you see it you will be more than pleased, alike with the appearance, the quality and the value that the price represents. The illustration shows our celebrated "King of the Road" harness equipped with our celebrated two-ply trace, and our price per set, brass mounted, \$74.15 without collars, is

For the balance of the season we will ship all harness express prepaid if our customers just tell us they want it sent in this way.

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Premier Beef Breed of the world. Their show records prove their superior merit conclusively.

### Record International Exposition Chicago

Competition open to pure-breds and grades of all breeds. Out of 16 grand championships, Aberdeen-Angus won 10. Out of 16 grand championships for earloads, Aberdeen-Angus won 13. Out of 16 grand championships for carcass contest, Aberdeen-Angus won 15.

### Summary of 1917 Fat Carload Prices

10 loads of Aberdeen-Angus Steers averaged.....\$20.65 per 100 pounds  
10 loads of Hereford Steers averaged..... 18.07 per 100 pounds  
10 loads of Shorthorn Steers averaged..... 17.37 per 100 pounds  
These figures show the Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$3.28 per 100 pounds more than the Shorthorns and \$2.58 more than the Herefords.

### Record Brandon Winter Fair

Grand champion beef animal of show, Aberdeen-Angus for the last eight years. Grade Aberdeen-Angus calves stood first and second in the Baby Beef competition, 1918.

### Summary of 1918 Baby Beef Prices, Brandon

Three top Aberdeen-Angus Steer Calves averaged \$47.60 per 100 pounds  
Three top Shorthorn Steer Calves averaged..... 23.00 per 100 pounds  
Three top Hereford Steer Calves averaged..... 26.00 per 100 pounds  
These calves were all bought by practical stock yard butchers by auction, who showed a decided preference for the Aberdeen-Angus steers.

The above information is practical to everybody. Breed the kind of beef the butchers want. Aberdeen-Angus cattle are just as hardy, will grow just as cheap and heavy as any others. They will net you more when ready to sell.

Buy an Aberdeen-Angus bull now for your grade herd. Every calf they sire will be all black and without horns, just like pure bred. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

## CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

W. I. SMALE, Secretary, BRANDON, MAN.

## Percheron, Belgians, Shire Stallions and Mares

All choicest animals, 2 to 6 years, 1,000 to 2,200 lbs. See our horses or write. We will surprise you on prices. The Oochran Stallions have been the most popular and sought for Stallions in Canada for the past 20 years. Save dealers' and agents' profits by going direct to breeder.

LEW. W. COCHRAN CO. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

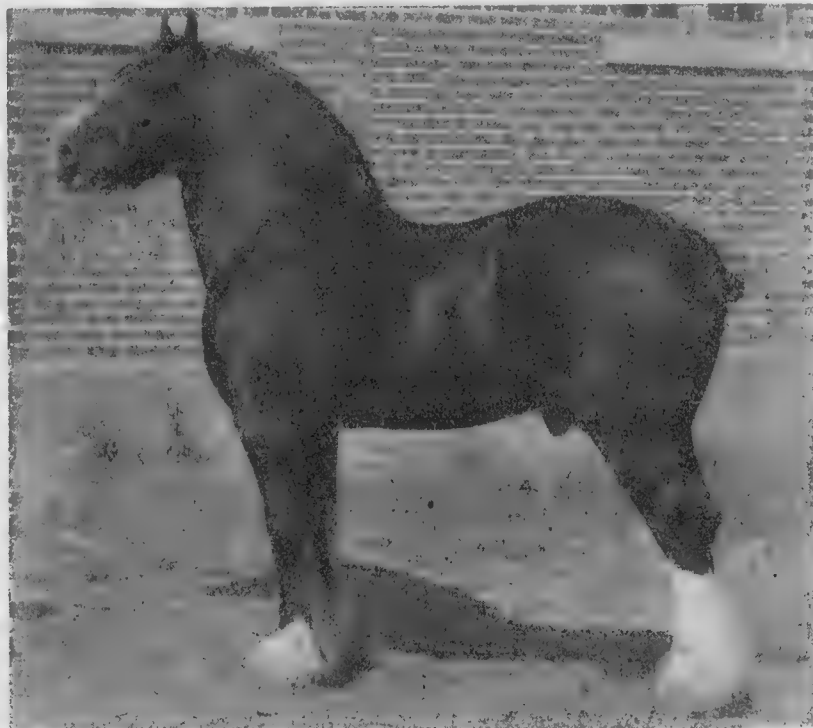
seems alright but I would like to see the horse first. When he comes, if I like him I will join." Such persons seem to imagine that all knowledge of horsemanship is confined in their own cock loft. The next will say, "Well, I don't care whether I raise any more colts or not. I have more than I can feed and there is no sale for horses anyway." Just the same, when the season comes around and a horse comes into his yard, regardless of size, breed or build, he will breed everything down to his little shag. It never seems to occur to him that this is the reason there is no sale for his stuff. If the clubs do nothing but create districts where a buyer can come in and get a car of uniform horses, they will have solved the selling end of the business. All I have got to say to the indiscriminating breeders who glut the market with their trash is to take the Coster's advice and "ply the game or get off the tible." Some would be quite content to take the government's money but are too small to see over the five dollar bill they have to put up at time of service and even kick if a horse owner comes around after the foal is born and wants a note until fall. Others seem to begrudge the stallion owner the thousand dollars or so they may get out of the business and think the fees should be lower than usual as he has a sure thing. Some people seem to be more concerned about keeping other people from getting anything than getting something for themselves.

### Getting a Suitable Horse

Then there is the difficulty of getting a suitable horse. This is much easier

plugmen are not taking kindly to this system for they know their end is in sight and do no small harm to these clubs. I may say our club has been the means of improving the horses in this district. Quite a few are getting pure-breds and no poor mares are being bred, when it is seen what a good sire can do. This is a Clydesdale Club and the best Clyde horses are scarce enough in the West. I think if professional Clyde men were to get together and bring out a Cawdor Cup horse from Scotland, even if they have to pay \$10,000 or \$15,000 for him, stand him at a central point in the province, charge \$100 service fee and breed nothing but the best of mares, and feed and care for the foals, we would soon have plenty of good stallions to supply these clubs. I was astonished when out looking for a stallion the other winter at the way pure-bred Clydesdale foals were kept in Saskatchewan. The only variation seemed to be that some were lousy and some not.

It is nonsense to say that good Clyde horses are not to be got. There are lots of them in the land of the mountain and the flood, but they are not to be got for \$1,000 or \$1,500. It is also up to the clubs to raise their fees. No man can invest heavily in a horse at present stud fees although the clubs have helped this matter a little. I suggested the above scheme to a well-known horseman. "Yes, he says, and then you would come along and offer us \$15 for a service fee." It might be interesting to hear what stallion owners have to say to this scheme. The club scheme is co-operative in principle and it is up to each party to do their bit and we



Edward, a Champion Clydesdale Stallion and the type of horse suitable for stallion clubs. He weighs 2,200 pounds and was formerly owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son.

now and will be more so as the system develops. Some horse owners thought the change of government would send the whole scheme barking and flying and hesitated to stock up with good horses for this reason. Of course, we got the offer of everything from the quality runt to the hollow-backed hippopotamus type. I may say that what most clubs want is a horse weighing at least 1,900 pounds, with a set of feet and legs to carry that weight and one that walks instead of sliding. If a man has not the horse that is wanted and can't get one, let him say so and not have the deputations wasting time and money. We have found that there are some mighty mean men in the horse business who will hold up negotiations until near the beginning of the season in the hope of getting you to take some other horse than the one you want. I wish we could have as much confidence in them as the first Manitoba syndicate had in Galbraith when they got their first horse. The spokesman says: "Weel Alec, if ye'll say he's a' right we'll tak' him." We don't want a lot of hot air with a horse, we'll soon know what he is and what he isn't for the

will all benefit by it.—Young Clubber, Sask.

### AVOIDING SORE SHOULDERS

An improperly fitted or lumpy collar often causes a bruise, which later break into a running sore. There are too many mistaken notions about fitting collars. The commonest of these is that if a collar is buckled as closely as it will go at the top and room is left to pass a man's hand between the horse's neck and the collar at the bottom that the collar fits. Sometimes this happens to be alright, but in any case it is only part of what is necessary. Some horses' shoulders are much flatter than others, some are more nearly bare of muscle, some are more tender. All these matters must be considered. A hard core or kernel is formed, which must be removed before this sore will heal. Often young or excitable horses will bruise themselves, even when supplied with well-fitting collars, by jerking, jumping or uneven pulling. Some horses seem prone to collar sores, and must be care-



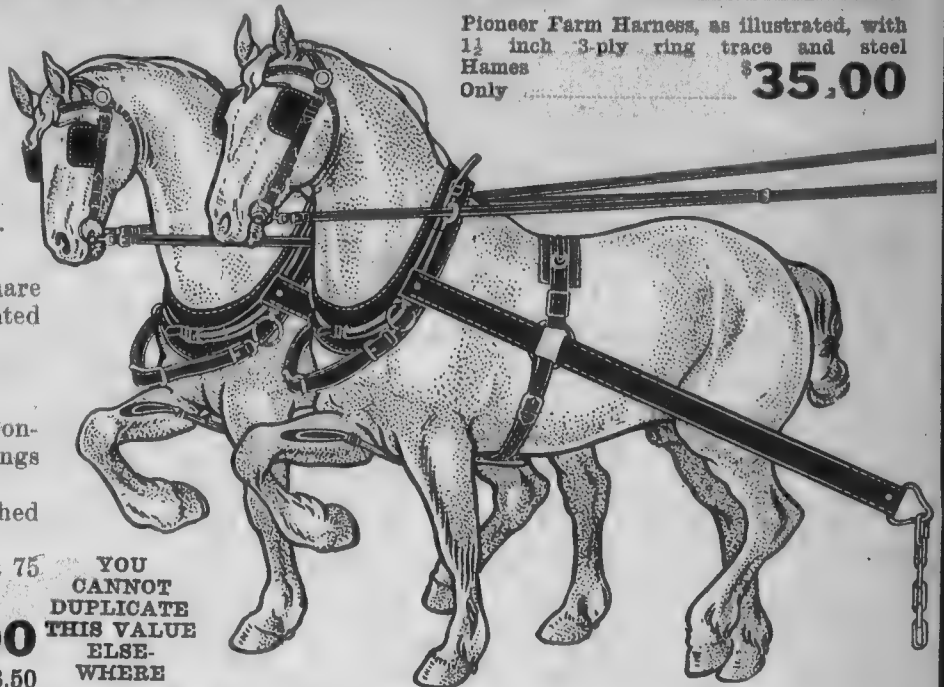
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**Pole Straps and Martingales**—1½ inch, slides and snaps furnished with breast straps.  
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 No. 4H170.—PIONEER HARNESS, 1½ inch 3-ply ring trace \$ **35.00** as illustrated. Per set, without collars  
 No. 4H85.—Thongsewn, leather-faced collars, each \$3.50



Pioneer Farm Harness, as illustrated, with 1½ inch 3-ply ring trace and steel Hames Only **\$35.00**

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It's soluble Strychnine, with the bitter taste disguised. No acid or vinegar required to dissolve it—simply use warm water. Raw strychnine, arsenic and other mineral poisons, which are imperfectly dissolved—do not penetrate the wheat, but just stick on the outside, like Paris Green on a potato vine; the first rain washes them off.

Wheat soaked with "Gophercide", stays deadly until eaten by the gophers, in any climate, under all conditions. "Gophercide" is easiest to prepare—most lasting—and the most successful killer you can use.

At all druggists and general stores. Insist on "Gophercide".

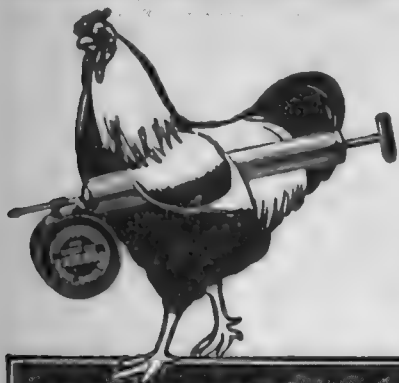
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KILLS LICE AND MITES.  
WILL HELP STOP LOSS FROM DISEASE.

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**CATTLE — SHEEP — SWINE  
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Handled on commission. I make it my  
business to know the good herds and  
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me your requirements.

**D. B. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK.**



Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices.

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Write any of the following Com-  
mission Agents or Dealers at  
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Send for FREE SAMPLE of

**THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.**

FOR CATTLE

Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 363, Winnipeg

**Dr. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder.  
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to  
be given the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed  
to cure Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers,  
Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing,  
etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr.  
Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

fully watched to avoid this troublesome  
injury.

To prevent is more easy than to cure.  
Harden the neck and shoulders by  
bathing several times a week with salt  
water or vinegar in salt water. A  
little alum may be added. As a sub-  
stitute for the old oakbark solution,  
try tannic acid dissolved in glycerine.  
This toughens the skin by tanning it.

When a sore begins to appear, which  
is usually characterized by a slight  
swelling, very warm and painful, do  
not work the animal for a day or two  
if possible. If the horse cannot be  
spared make a snug-fitting felt pad,  
with the centre cut out, and place this  
over the injury.

Healing powders or ointments such as  
zinc oxide, boric acid, sulphur and lard,  
or carbolated vaseline may be used.  
If a watery serum runs from the sore,  
equal parts of tannic acid and powdered  
alum will prove efficacious. Severe  
caustics, such as blue vitriol and the  
like should be avoided. They very  
often make the condition worse. Only  
soothing medicines should be used.

If the shoulder becomes covered with  
sores it is because they are contagious,  
the germs being found in the pus. A  
good blood tonic is often needed and,  
in bad cases, the services of a com-  
petent veterinarian.

### Fitting Collars

Each horse must be fitted according  
to its build, and the fit of the hames is  
just as important as the fit of the collar.



The amount of work done this spring will depend largely on the condition horses are  
in, the way they are fed and looked after during the seeding season. There are a lot  
of thin horses in the country this year. As liberal feeding as possible now will be a  
good investment.

Till a man thoroughly realizes the im-  
portance of these two facts and fits his  
horses accordingly they will have galled  
shoulders. Some need the hames con-  
siderably lower than do others, because  
their shoulders may stand at different  
angles. Two horses in the same team,  
one with shoulders having very little  
slant and the other with very slanting  
shoulders, are worked with the hames  
in the same position, the one whose  
shoulders do not come flatly against the  
draft will almost surely raise galls on  
its shoulders. If the draft is not in the  
right place the collar will either slip  
down so as to cut in at the top of the  
neck, or it will slip up. The result will  
be a sore neck and that is worse than  
sore shoulders. There is no more ag-  
gravating trouble to man and horse  
than a sore neck during a busy season.

In fitting the collar, the width of a  
horse's neck in proportion to the up  
and down length of collar is important.  
If the neck is thin at the top, as is the  
usual case with mares and geldings, the  
collar should be buckled tight at the  
top. If the neck is thick at the top,  
somewhat approaching the shape of a  
stallion's neck, a collar that is the right  
length, when open at the top enough to  
allow for the extra thickness, will fit  
better than one long enough to allow  
of buckling close at the top.

### Little Things to Help the Horse

There are many things to watch in  
order that a horse may work without  
galling. These are the most important:  
The collar should not be longer than  
enough to avoid touching his wind. It  
should fit as snugly as possible without  
pinching and should fit as well at the  
top as at the bottom. The hames should  
be adjusted so that the draft will be

at such an angle that the collar will not  
work up and down. The hames should  
always be tight. More harm than  
enough is done by working horses with  
loose hames. It is a good idea to stop  
at odd times and buckle the hames  
up properly.

The best experience seems to prove  
that a sweating horse is less likely to  
take harm from a cloth faced collar.  
Sweat pads should be avoided wherever  
possible, and if they must be used the  
collars should be tighter than when  
used without the pad. Careful watch-  
ing by the teamster is the important  
thing. During hot days the horse's  
shoulders should be carefully watched  
and collars lifted occasionally. A  
breathing spell of two minutes to the  
horses with their collars held up half  
a minute will do much to cool their  
shoulders and keep them in better con-  
dition. Manes should be kept out from  
under the collars. Collars should also  
be well cleaned each night. There is  
nothing more conducive to sore should-  
ers than a dirty sweaty collar, and on  
a hot day a few hours work puts the  
collar in that condition.

### SHEEP IMPROVE THE SOIL

The chance of loss is small in the  
farm sheep business since compara-  
tively little capital is invested in the  
flock even at the present high prices.  
It takes a rather wealthy man to now  
stock up in cattle but a man of limited

capital can buy a few sheep and very  
soon have a large flock, returning most  
generous profits.

Sheep return two cash crops annual-  
ly, wool from the breeding flock in the  
spring and mutton from the lambs in  
the fall or winter. The advantage of  
cash coming in at different times  
throughout the year, rather than all at  
once, is appreciated by all farmers.

Sheep make more economical gains  
than any other type of livestock. They  
stand next to hogs in the amount of  
gains per given amount of feed con-  
sumed. Their advantage over hogs lies  
in their ability to consume roughage,  
hogs requiring a large amount of con-  
centrates. They will not only eat any-  
thing that cattle will and make more  
pounds of gain on it but will also eat  
weeds and brush, on which a cow would  
starve. Due to their weed consuming  
ability, they will clean a pasture of  
weeds so that often it will support as  
many cattle as it formerly did besides  
feeding the sheep. They also keep the  
fence-rows clean and are excellent  
gleaners, picking up all waste grain  
and even eating much of the stubble  
after the grain has been harvested.

Another big reason why sheep  
should be kept on the farm is their  
ability to improve the soil. Not only  
is their manure of higher value than  
that of most animals but due to their  
roving habits of grazing, it is thor-  
oughly scattered. Because of their  
sharp hoofs, it is well tramped into the  
soil where it is soon available for plant  
growth. Due to the fact that they al-  
ways search out one of the highest  
parts of the pasture to fold at night,  
they leave more manure there. This is  
an advantage as these places are usu-  
ally less fertile, hence need the manure  
more than other portions.—A. L.  
Myers, in the American Sheep Breeder.

**17.95 ON TRIAL**  
**Upward**  
**AMERICAN**  
**FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR**

ASOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 3219, Bainbridge, N. Y.



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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

### Registered Mares

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

### Registered Bulls

Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

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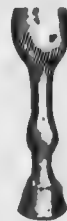
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IMPORTER OF PERCHERONS  
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Our horses are especially good bargains for dealers that wish to fit and re-sell.

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Fessenden is 300 miles S.E. from Moose Jaw, Sask., on "Soo" R.R.



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**ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

**W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 405 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**  
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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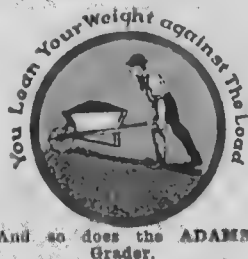
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The Adams Leaning-Wheel Grader, which leans **AGAINST** the load, accomplishes more work and uses less power, than any other type of grader. The

### ADAMS ADJUSTABLE Leaning-Wheel GRADER

is guaranteed, in actual road building or maintenance, to move more dirt with less power (moldboard scouring and without side draft on the power) than any other grader of same length blade.

Write for Free, Illustrated Catalog showing Adams Adjustable Leaning-Wheel Graders at work under various conditions.



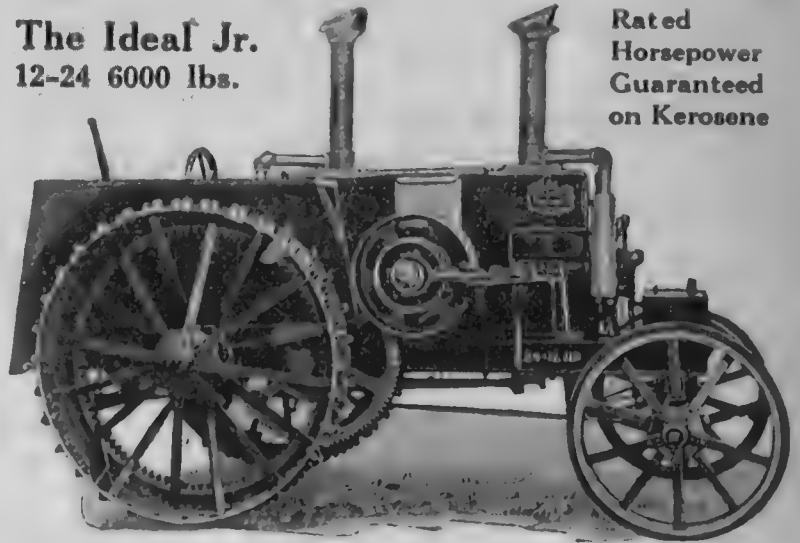
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Equipped with our own specially-made Kerosene Carburetor and with a large, slow-speed motor, this engine gives the utmost power from Kerosene. Being equipped with latest type high-speed Tension-Trip Magneto no batteries are required for starting.

**The Ideal Jr.**  
12-24 6000 lbs.

**Rated  
Horsepower  
Guaranteed  
on Kerosene**



Road wheels are large and wide. Tractor is driven from both sides. The Ideal Jr. is of specially strong construction, yet is light enough not to pack the soil hard. It pulls three plows at 2½ to 2¾ miles an hour and handles a 24-inch Threshing Machine with all attachments. The Ideal 15-30 is stronger, pulls five plows, weighs 13,000 pounds.

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JOHN DEERE PLOW

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**Axles**—Select Hickory. Front and rear gears clipped.

**Skins**—Double Collar and dust-proof

**Bolsters**—Select Maple or Oak.

**Wheels**—Select Hickory and White Oak, Spokes and bent rims rivetted. Oak Hubs.

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**Hounds**—Square front wood hounds, well reinforced.



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**FOREST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFERINGS.** In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies; Short-horn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 511

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**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS, RED** Polled bulls, pure bred Plymouth rock cockerels, White Holland turkeys. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler Sask. 11-3

**FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED STALLION,** exceptional racing blood. Also young Jersey bull, great milking strain. Owner at the front. Harrison, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

## HORSES

**FOR SALE—THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.** Jacobyn, imp. (7957), Sire, Baron Hudson (4965), by Barons Pride; foaled 1905, weight 1600. Collynie, imp. (17921), by Everlasting (5346), by Barons Pride, Dam, Princess Maud (19021), by Royal Edward (8141); weight 1900 lbs., sure foal getter, foaled 1912. Baron Beautiful (17123), by Prince Beautiful (10216), by Charming Prince (2793), Dam, Rosie McLaren (16205) imp., by Royal Favorite (4052), will make 1700 lbs., foaled 1915. Further particulars from Jno. A. Jamieson, Halkirk, Alta. 11-4

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON** stallions. One four years old, black-gray, weight about 1800. The Baron, extra heavy limbs. A fine horse, sound and kind. Cheap for cash. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta. 11-3

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION,** weight 1900 lbs., age 12 years. Has not been used much. Guaranteed good stock getter. Price \$1000, or will exchange for horses or cattle. E. R. Chugg, Granum, Alta. 11-4

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**PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IMPORTED,** registered in class A, 12 years old, for sale. J. Stewart, phone 5-14, Starbuck, Manitoba. 13-6

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**PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR** sale by Gustave Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

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**DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR** spring pigs. One, fifteen dollars; two, twenty-eight; at six weeks; small deposit with order. Early September pigs of both sexes, twenty-five dollars. All eligible for registration. Thos. MacNatt, Saltcoats, Sask. 12-2

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## CATTLE

**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO** 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-1

**SHORTHORN BULL—COLLEGE AUGUSTUS** Royal; sire, Augusta Star; bred by Manitoba Agricultural College, two years five months old. Registration papers with him. This is a good bull, good breeder and quiet. Must sell. Too near related now to young stock. J. O. Carter, Fannystelle, Man.

**AYRSHIRE FEMALES FOR SALE—PURE** breeds. Two cows, four yearling heifers, three heifer calves. Good milking strain. Prices reasonable. Thos. Hazelwood, Glenboro, Man. 13-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL** (No. 54218), age 19 months, also one age 11 months. Both big. A. L. Lockerby, Neelin, Man. 13-3

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES AND ONE** McOpa's Pride, five years, absolutely quiet, good stock getter. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 13-3

**FOR SALE—SEVEN REGISTERED SHORT-** horn heifers, seven to fourteen months; also two bulls, fifteen to seventeen months. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 12-4

**FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS,** aged six months to two years. Prices reasonable. Breeding excellent. Pedigree free. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-7

**SHORTHORN BULLS, REGISTERED, HIGH** classed breeding. Israel Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 12-4

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS,** one 4 years, also one 11 months. Price reasonable. Apply, Jas. Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 12-3

## CATTLE (Continued)

**PURE BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE** both sexes. Apply to W. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 13-2

**POLAN-ANGUS BULL, PURE BRED, 2½** years old. W. Crozier, Beaubier Hotel, Brandon, Man.

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**C. J. L. FIELD & SONS, MOOSOMIN, SASK.,** breeders of Hereford cattle. Stock for sale. Write for prices. 8-6

**SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO** females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50-11

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**RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE.** E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

**WANTED—A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-** Friesian bull. John Pifer, Whitla, Alberta. 13-2

**D. L. STEWART, LENA, MAN., BREEDER OF** Hereford cattle. Young bulls for sale now. 10-5

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**RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING** from prize stock mating, \$5.00 per setting. Selected mating \$2.50 per setting of 15. Our winnings recent Winnipeg Show: Rose Combs, 2nd cock bird, 2nd and third cockerel (class 23) 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets (class 13), 1st and 2nd pen (class 8), 1st and 2nd single comb cockerel in large class. Write for mating list. If you want high class stock, order from us. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. 11-1

## POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

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**ALL LEADING BREEDS POULTRY—SET-** tings, 15 eggs, utility, \$2.00; bred-to-lay, \$3.00. Infertiles replaced once. Prices on exhibition matings and day old chicks on request. Stock for sale. Also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Write today for free catalog. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. Reference, Royal Bank. 10-8

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**EGGS FOR HATCHING—BARRED ROCKS** only. Open farm run, vigorous, much greater fertility than confined fowl, \$75. New blood, both sexes, Canadian-American prize stock, best procurable, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$12 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 13-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, EXTRA VALUE,** from special pen only, containing two-year-old hens and males from imported eggs, low set vigorous birds, Martin Dorcus record laying strain, \$3.00, 15. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 13-2

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE** Comb) for sale, beautiful dark red birds, no smut, well developed, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 12-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—** Hatching eggs. Pen 1, headed by winner 1st prize and special, 15 eggs, \$4.50; 30 eggs, \$8.00. Pen 2, good birds, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 11-3

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**RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)—EGGS** for hatching, something good at a reasonable price, \$2.50 (for 15 eggs); \$5.75 for 50; \$12.50 for 100. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 13-6

**BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 11-8

**HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES** and White Plymouth Rocks. Get our prices on the best by test in the West. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215 F Ave S., Saskatoon, Sask. 12-4

**HATCHING EGGS OF A GOOD LAYING** strain of pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. R. R. Fraser, Munson, Alberta. 12-2

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**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS** for sale, \$2.25 each. Will also sell eggs for hatching at \$1.25 per setting of 15 eggs. Mrs. E. J. Black, Margaret, Manitoba. 12-3

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, GREAT** layers. Hatching eggs, \$6.50 per hundred. Setting, \$1.50. Albert Robbles Cayley, Alta. 11-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL MARKED** birds, from splendid laying strain. Cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$1.50. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 10-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED ROCK** cockerels for sale, \$4.50 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. Lyle Bray, Wolsely, Sask. 11-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, VIG-** orous birds, from egg laying strain, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 12-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—HATCH-** ing eggs from winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$2.00. W. G. Ennos, Carnduff, Sask. 13-4

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, Ferris' famous strain, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for fifteen. W. F. Cook, Bredenbury, Sask. 13-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND** Whites, good winter layers. Eggs, Reds, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; Whites, \$2.00 setting. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-8

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red and Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Geo. Laliberte, St. Denis, Sask. 13-2

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Read These Letters:

**Seed Grain and Grasses**  
\$1,000 Worth of Orders  
Napinka, Man.,

April 25, 1917.  
Kindly stop my ad. Have received a thousand dollars' worth of business. Leave balance to my credit, I will want more work done sometime.  
A. A. TITUS.

Willmar, Sask.,  
February 5, 1918.  
Answering your request about our ad. in your paper, would say that we have received more orders for our Brome Grass Seed than we can supply.  
THOS. LINTON.,

Cairns, Alta.,  
February 1, 1918.  
Please discontinue ad. re Kitchener Wheat in columns of The Guide as I am completely sold out and swamped with orders which I cannot fill.  
I believe an advertisement for registered seed is a step in the right direction.  
DAN STEWART.

Oak Lake, Man.,  
February 19, 1918.  
Will you kindly withdraw my advertisement for Mensury Barley from your paper as I am completely sold out! Please hold the balance to my credit as I wish to advertise some eggs in the near future.  
E. E. YOUNG.

GUIDE CLASSIFIED ADS. BRING BEST RESULTS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Seed Potatoes

Ad. in The Guide a Money Maker

Sperling, Man.,  
April 21, 1917.  
My ad. in The Guide was a money maker, as my potatoes are all sold. Please stop the ad.  
AMOS DAVIDSON.

Poultry and Eggs

Ad. in Guide Brought \$80

Boissevain, Man.,  
May 1, 1917.  
I had my eggs advertised also in another paper and only sold one setting. I sold over \$80 worth in April out of the ad. I put in The Guide.  
FRANK HARMAN.

Findlater, Sask.,

February 20, 1918.  
I am sending you an ad. to put in your valuable paper in the poultry columns. I had such good luck last year through your paper I will try your paper again. Please put this ad. in as soon as possible.  
RICHARD DETTA.

Carnduff, Sask.

February 18, 1918.  
I had good results from the two ads. Sold all the White Rocks. I am enclosing another ad. for Turkeys and Leghorns, and will send another for eggs soon.  
C. H. SPENCER.



## POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

**FAMOUS RICH PRAIRIE REDS AND WHITE** Leghorns (single comb). Cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. A. Cleophas, Bienfait, Sask.

**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOUR DIFFERENT** strains, absolutely pure bred and splendid layers. Mating list free. Order eggs now. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 13-8

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—TOULOUSE GEESSE**, \$5.00 per 6; Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$3.00 per 11. From prize stock. Mrs. B. W. Groger, Govan, Sask. 13-2

**WE SPECIALIZE IN EGG-BRED WHITE** Orpingtons. Three pens now mated with winners and layers. Eggs at \$3, \$4, \$5 per 15. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask.

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, PURE** bred, \$3.00 each, or \$5.00 pair. A bunch of beauties. Also eggs for sale in season. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD** winter laying stock, \$2 per 15, or \$6 per 100. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 12-4

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 12-2

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM** prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 12-4

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 12-3

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Wm. Myers, Wauchope, Sask. 12-3

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER** 15; \$11.00 100. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 12-4

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 12-7

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from University stock, \$3, \$5 each. Mrs. Boast, Reist P.O., Alta. 11-4

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, SINGLE** Comb, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 8-13

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 12-4

**FOR SALE—CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, \$3.00 each. S. W. Webster, Roland, Man. 12-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—LIMITED** number, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. D. H. Pritchard, Carman, Man. 12-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels (several prize winners) for sale. A. D. Mills, Abernethy, Sask. 11-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD** laying strain. Setting of 15 for \$2.50. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 12-4

**NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR BARRED ROCK** eggs, \$2.00 per 15. From prize winners. J. Horner, Macleod, Alta. 13-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM FINEST FREE** range flock in the West, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. W. Hurst, Delisle, Sask. 13-6

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS, SET-**tings 15, \$2.00. From Gillies' big laying strain. Mrs. Smooty, Wauchope, Sask. 12-2

**INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOOVER, GOOD** as new, 100 chick size, \$7.50. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man.

**TOULOUSE GEESSE, GOOD BIRDS, FIVE AND** six dollars each. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man.

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Parker Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 13-2

**PURE BRED PEKIN DRAKES, FROM UNIV-**ersity stock, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Earl, Kinley, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED GOLDEN LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. Chas. D. Scott, Box 101, Kincaid, Sask.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** for hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 13-5

**FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. Ezra Woods, Lashburn, Sask.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 PER 15.** L. Wiles, Camrose, Alberta. 11-4

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50** each. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 11-3

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each. D. H. Bryce, Keeler, Sask. 12-1

## SITUATIONS

**AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY** represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. For Alberta, apply head office, Great North Insurance Co., Calgary; and for Saskatchewan, Empire Financials, Regina. 5-9

**WANTED—WOMAN TO HELP WITH HOUSE** work, duties light, can offer permanent home to suitable person, Protestant. Apply to M. Nicolson, Semans, Sask.

**WANTED—POSITION AS ENGINEER ON** gas tractor, Rumely preferred; 4 years experience. Write, stating wages, to Elmer Ellingboe, Ardsley, Sask.

**GAS ENGINEER WANTS POSITION—BIG** outfit. Percentage basis. Ed. Mead, 9647 106 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. 12-2

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**FOR SALE—FARM OF 1120 ACRES, UN-**improved, but all fenced in; with river frontage well treed; 2 miles from station; 37 miles west from Winnipeg, on main line C.P.R. Suitable for mixed farming. \$40.00 an acre; \$8,000 cash, balance to be arranged. For sale or to rent—First class dairy farm, 7 miles N.W. from Winnipeg; 280 acres; good buildings; 140 acres cultivated. Price \$100 an acre; \$7,000 cash, balance to be arranged. Or owner will rent at a reasonable rental. These are exceptional values for lands in this vicinity. Apply to owner, H. H. Bradburn, Box 1264, Winnipeg. 12-4

**EXPERIENCED CANADIAN FARMER WANTS** 320 or 480 acres, not too rolling and must be free or almost free of stone and small sloughs; not over five miles from village; prefer place with fair improvements; would buy livestock and equipment if price is right. Will pay owner extra if he will sow or assist in sowing crop this spring. Reply, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg, Man. 12-3

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 12-3

**SELL YOUR FARM QUICKLY UNDER OUR** moving picture system. We take your land to the buyer instead of taking the buyer to the land. A post card will bring all information. Doughie, Jack & Lyons, Land Specialists, 607-609 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 13-13

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**FARM SEEKERS—SEE US BEFORE BUYING.** We have choice farms, all sizes, improved and raw, at reasonable prices and easy terms. W. B. S. Trimble Company, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-8

**HALF SECTION, IMPROVED, EIGHT MILES** out, mixed farm, \$10.00 acre. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 6-10

**WANTED TO RENT—HALF OR QUARTER-**section with horses, implements and seed. Alfred R. Roe, Birtle, Man.

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**SAVE MONEY ON TRACTOR REPAIRS WITH** our thoroughly equipped plant—pattern shop, foundry, machine shop, oxy-acetylene welding plant. We make iron, brass, semi-steel castings for all purposes. Our semi-steel master gears cost less and wear longer. Old gears taken in exchange. Rebores cylinders fitted accurately with oversize pistons and rings by expert mechanics. Prices quoted at your station. Prince Albert Foundry Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 13-3

**TRACTORS FOR SALE—4 (BIG 4) TRACTORS** in first class condition, ready to start on the minute. Each tractor will haul 5 binders and out 100 acres per day, or will furnish power to moderate size separator, or will easily haul 8 crossing plows for summerfallowing. Prices and terms very reasonable. Apply to James Scilly, Young, Sask. 12-4

**FOR SALE—ONE NICHOLS AND SHEPPARD** 25-H.P. double-cylinder steam plowing engine; one water tank; Nichols and Sheppard separator, 36-56; set of eight P. and O. plows, breaker and stubble bottoms. Outfit in good condition. Run about 80 days. A snap for cash, or will take stock as part payment. Apply to E. A. McFarland, Edgerton, Alta. 13-2

**FOR SALE—30-60 HART-PARR ENGINE,** nearly new, \$1,500. Eight-furrow Cockshutt plow with eight stubble and six breaking bottoms, \$300. 33 x 52 Waterloo separator, \$300. Terms cash or gilt edge paper. J. W. Rowand, Nokomis, Sask. 12-2

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**FOR SALE—J. I. CASE 20-H.P. STAM** traction engine; Case 36-56 steel separator, with all attachments; one Manitoba Champion 38-56 separator, with all attachments. Both in good shape. Cheap for cash. Jacob J. Dyck, Winkler, Man. 13-2

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# Managing the Hired Man

More Letters Telling How Guide Readers are Solving the Labor Problem

## SLIDING SCALE OF WAGES

By "What we find the best way to hire farm labor" I take it you mean whether by the day, month, etc., and I would say if one finds a man who is able for the work, understands it, and whose attitude indicates that he will take an interest in it, I would take him any way I could get him and as quickly as possible. Such a man is likely to try to fill the bill and not leave his employer in the lurch in a busy time. Of course, if he could be hired for the stated time necessary, so much the better. Perhaps a dozen or so of thousands of years ago when one of our ancestors wanted help to capture a bear for dinner or some other operation requiring aid, he emerged from his dugout, looked around to see if the sun was likely to rise again, stretched himself a time or two and started off in

the most likely direction for his man, whom when found he engaged either by diplomacy or a club as circumstances indicated and when the work was finished handed him his cheque or share of the meat and the deal was closed satisfactory to both. This system, though efficient, would likely be considered obsolete now-a-days, though something approximating it may be in vogue again some time, who knows? This hired-man question has so right-about-faced that a Rip Van Winkle suddenly waking and looking for work would be apt to think the farmers had either gone wrong in their heads or that they did not intend to pay him. I have not had much experience either way, as I do most of my own work, but when I hired out in the West in the eighties I had to pretty near take the work as I could get it. I tried to get a

stated amount fixed for each month as being better for both parties in case we did not suit each other.

## Successful Management

As to the second part of the question the successful management, I expect from appearances the labor will do most of the managing for some time to come, especially where the boys have bit heavy in land and have been working night and day to hold it. Now with the high prices of grain, if they can do the same amount of work and get the same amount of any kind of help at any price, they will soon (barring hail, etc.), be able to take it easier or be so dead they won't need to. The amount of help available could be managed to a great extent by keeping the men the year round and it could be made to pay well too on most of our soils, by keeping all stock under cover, instead of running all over the neighborhood, and turning as much of the straw as possible into manure rather than ash-heaps as is usually done.

If some system could be introduced

of letting the hired man into the business a little it should help. Suppose, for instance, a farmer's principal crop is wheat and he needs a man, but wages are high and he hesitates as he may have a poor crop and be unable to pay him without it being at least a great hardship. He has a man in view and they arrive at the following conclusion: The average yield in the district is 15 bushels and wages \$60 a month for eight months. For each bushel less than the average the man agrees to take three dollars a month less, down to an absolute minimum of \$80 per month, and for each bushel more he is to get \$3.00 more up to \$90 per month. Say there are 150 acres and wheat is \$2.00. At 15 bushels per acre wages would amount to \$480 out of \$4,500, leaving \$4,020. At 5 bushels per acre they would be \$240 out of \$1,500, leaving \$1,260, and at 25 bushels per acre they would be \$720 out of \$7,500, leaving \$6,780.

This would be an inducement for the man to do good work, and probably stay on the farm for years. Of course, there would be draw-backs as a man with a family perhaps could not live on \$30, and might object to the poorly prepared land being sown, etc.

QUARTER SECTION BOY.

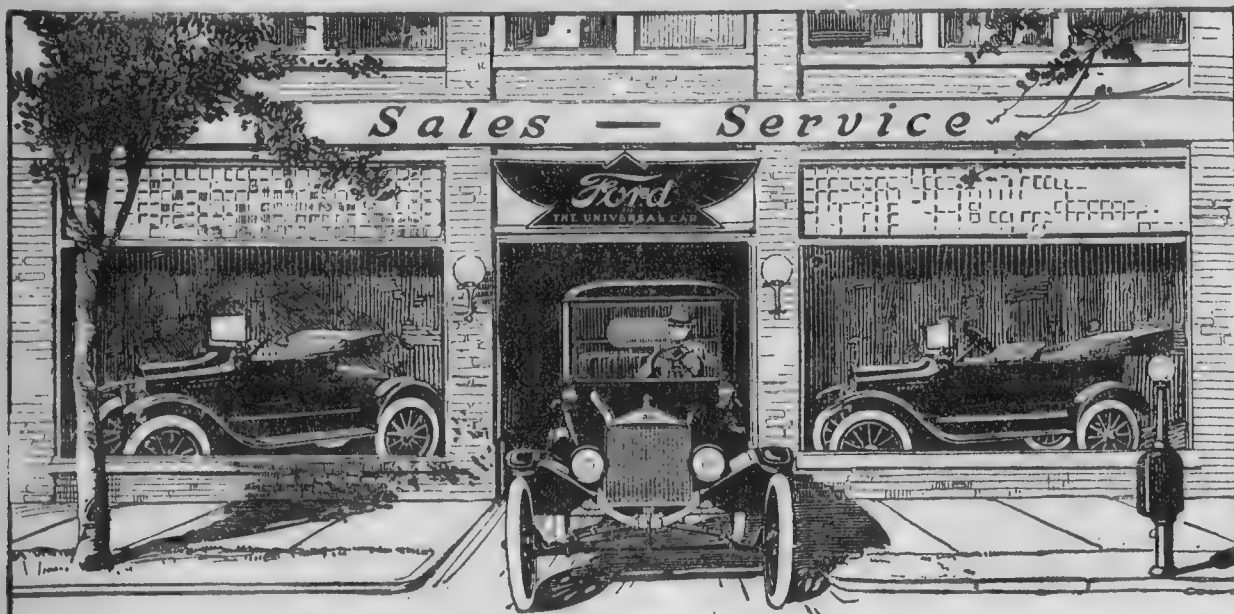
Sask.

## MORE WAGES IN WINTER

As to the best way to hire labor for the farm, this is quite a question. In the case of the farmer who goes in almost entirely for raising wheat, he in all probability requires no help during the winter months, and he can get along with hired help for seven months or so. But when the farmer is one who goes in for mixed farming and has a number of cattle and young stock to care for during the winter months, it is a matter then of requiring extra help all the year round. When a farmer can hire this help by the year this is certainly the best method, as many men who work during the spring and summer months at good wages and then in face of the winter are told their services are not required, prefer to go to the cities and spend the winter there, rather than hire out again with another farmer for the winter, at a much lower rate of wages.

This opens up the matter of managing this labor question on the farm, and the means of keeping the men all the year round. To my mind there are one or two important points which figure largely against this. One is the question of wages. I don't think any farmer will disagree with me when I say that on most farms where there are a number of cattle to look after, that the winter work is almost as steady and constant as it is in the spring and summer. Beyond the fact that a man does not rise as early in the morning, he is steadily at it all the time, and is working under adverse conditions and exposed to the very coldest weather. Straw and feed must be hauled (in some cases quite a distance), and the cattle must be watered at the well, or at some lake, if the water is deep enough. Considerably extra work is also caused by cows and young stock having to be stabled during the winter months. This necessitates much cleaning out of stables. Still, this is only called choring, and frequently is the remark made, "There is nothing to do but the chores." But these chores, so called, keep a man moving, and are a vast deal harder work than sitting on a plow all day long. How frequently do we hear the remark "He's had a hard day's plowing." But is plowing hard work? To my mind it is not. Practically no bodily exertion is required, and whether it be seeding, discing, mowing or racking, the man in all cases is riding and the bodily exertion is very light. The horses of tractors do the work in the summer, with the man as a directing guide; but in the winter the man does almost all the work, whilst the horses rest. And for this winter's work, the hired man has his wages reduced from a third to a half. I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I do not wish to infer that the farmer does not pay a good wage; quite the reverse. But it is not regulated right. Either the summer wage is too high or the winter wage is too low, for the difference between the two rates, considering everything, is too marked.

Another thing that would tend to



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keep more men on the farms is the matter of payment of wages. Why should a man engaged by the month for a given period only be paid at the full expiration of that term? Why is he not entitled to his money at the month's end, the same as any other man in the mine, factory, or warehouse, when their money is forthcoming every week? Why should the hired man on the farm have to humiliate himself to have to ask for a certain sum on account? I think many farmers forget that their hired men have expenses of their own to meet, and I have no hesitation in saying that if a man received his money every month and the rate between summer and winter wages more equitably adjusted, that many farmers would keep their help longer than they do now. In the summer time a hired man has his Sunday pretty much to himself, there being practically nothing to do; but in the winter the work on Sunday is similar to that of the other days of the week. So that it may be said that he works 22 days in 5 months extra to what he does in the same period of time in the summer.

Give a man a little praise when he is doing well, and encourage him, rather than find fault if any thing goes wrong. Accidents are liable to happen at any time, and though no one's fault. These may be small matters, but I am sure farmers will find their helpers taking far more interest in their work if they would but give them a trial.

CHARLES HENRY SEVERS.

Sask.

#### READJUSTMENT NEEDED

The principal question now confronting the inhabitants of the prairie provinces is that of the distribution of labor. It is not confined to the interests of the farmers and laborers, and its answer will affect not only the residents of the west, but those of the whole Dominion.

In solving this problem it is necessary to make use of some well-known axioms which have a bearing on the subject: First, "The whole is greater than a part." Second, "The whole is the sum of all its parts." Agriculture is the whole industry of the prairies; all other pursuits being included as tributaries to the main stream, or parts of the whole system. The traffic over a main stream, to be successful, must be combined with that along its tributaries. In the fable of the body and its members, when the limbs refused to feed the body, they soon became unable to support themselves. Destroy agriculture in the west and all other industries located there must fail. The prairie would soon be dotted with deserted villages, like the worn-out diggings of the Klondike.

The dependence of other industries on agriculture has been profusely illustrated in the past. Whenever drouth or other unusual climatic conditions predicted a serious deficit in agricultural returns, the effect, on other branches of industry was felt even before the crops were gathered or a bushel of grain marketed. Railway companies discharged their workmen; banks refused to advance loans; orders for goods were cancelled while merchants, with anxiety written on their faces, discussed the loss of our crops with all the interest attached to actual ownership.

#### Co-operation of Other Interests

Since these various interests are so deeply affected by losses to farmers caused by natural conditions, to what extent should they co-operate with agriculture, in an effort to prevent similar shortages resulting from unnatural causes? If their managers could reduce the business by discharging their workmen when no other opening for labor was available, would it be considered presumptuous to require them to do so when agriculture offered opportunities for increased remuneration during a limited period? On the answer to this question depends the solution of the whole problem of agricultural labor.

The Grain Growers of the west should grasp the first opportunity for petitioning the provincial legislatures to have all business and industrial charters or licenses made conditional on a vacation during harvest-time, and to close all colleges and high schools during seed time and harvest, keeping them in

operation during the remainder of the year.

These suggestions are not original, as I may quote as precedents that the British Commissioners of Woods and Forests for many years released their laborers at harvest time to assist in gathering in the crops; while the annual school vacation in rural districts went by the name of "the harvest holidays."

Co-operation should be the watchword in this movement. The farmers therefore should pledge their assistance in general to those industries which voluntarily come forward with offers of laborers in the busy seasons on the farm. The lack of experience would disappear after the first contingent had returned to normal occupations after a successful season on the fields.

Factories requiring a full staff of operatives to supply the various machines would be closed down for a while; business houses would continue with a reduced staff.

Eventually all industry must be organized under governmental supervision

and a time table laid down showing the time of year when each branch may expect a sufficient supply of labor to carry on its work.

ALEX. BROWN.

Man.

#### TREAT HELP HUMANELY

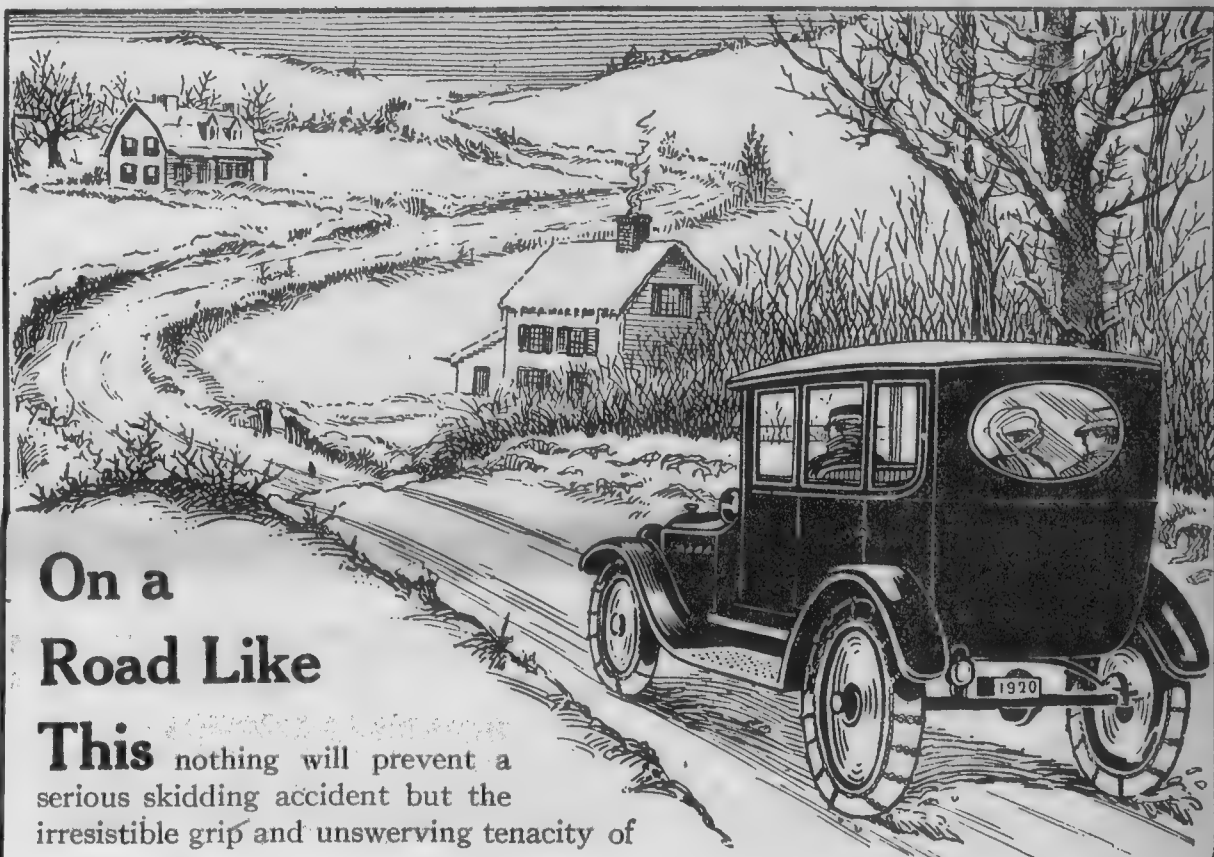
The farm labor question has arrived at a place where we may not discuss best methods of hiring, but how we may procure it in any way. However, there are ways of having help in our homes that may be profitable, agreeable and pleasant to both parties if a bit of tact and human kindness is used. Our experience has been that if we are reasonable in our demands we find our help willing to respond. On the whole we think it far better to hire for a long term. Both parties then feel secure, and can plan accordingly. It is the duty of the employer to show confidence in persons employed. It is assumed he has roughly outlined the work he expects to accomplish. See that they are

given justice and fair play. The education of our hired people should begin first with the education of ourselves. Since they are to be a part of our establishment for several months for our mutual benefit, let us dwell on their likeable qualities and also let them find out some of our likeable traits, and let them find at least the semblance of a home with us. Giving them clean beds, plenty of well prepared wholesome food. In these times of stress and struggle for greater production the temptation is to cease to be human beings and become machines only. There is so much to be accomplished in the short seasons we have.

Give them a few holidays and some other small favors, occasionally. Give them The Guide to read. Get them to join the G.G. local and while demanding the best service from them you can be giving them the training necessary to become efficient farmers.

AUNT PATIENCE.

Sask.



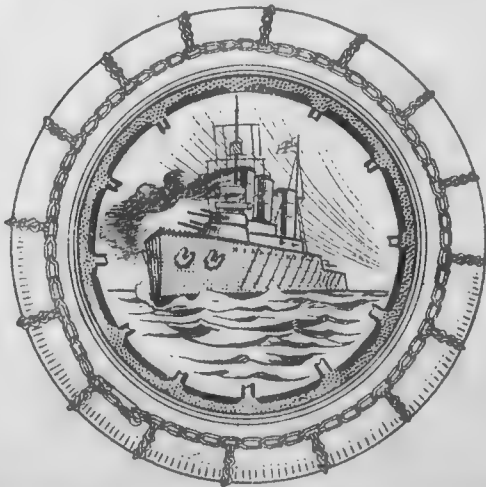
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# Japan Needs Wool

Address of Dr. Issa Tanimura, Japanese Livestock Commissioner, before 54th. Annual Convention of National Wool Growers of United States

Today I come here with the official message that Japan must have and raise sheep in spite of the great difficulties that may present themselves. The following are the important events which have occurred since my previous visit and that have encouraged me to return to this country.

1. I have succeeded in propagating nutritious forage crops such as alfalfa, fescues, timothy, rye grass, blue grass, all kinds of clovers, corn, oats, etc.

2. The woollen mills of Japan have very materially increased both their capital and their capacity, installing new machinery and improving methods of manufacture. In place of the large importation of tops in the past they are beginning to make their own tops to a considerable degree.

3. The people of both sexes are beginning to use large quantities of wool for clothing, more especially for the manufacture of uniforms for the army and navy.

4. In spite of the large demand for wool, in the grease, the placing of the

The range system, as it is known in the United States, is impossible in Japan proper, owing to the fact that the scale on which the ordinary farming method is carried on is quite small and intensive. This should be borne in mind in order that satisfactory results may be attained. We should follow the English system of Hurdling—or soiling of the animals. In other words, they must get more feed from smaller pieces of land.

Registration of animals is not practised in Japan, so that their pedigrees are ignored or left to the discretion of the few people who may be interested.

It has been a well-known fact that the number of sheep has been decreasing all the time, but the weights of the fleeces have constantly grown heavier, due to the advanced study of breeding combined with better food. Yet the increase in demand is so enormous that there may very possibly come a day when we cannot get our supply of wool without paying very high for it.

The main point with us is the pro-



Herding Sheep in Western Canada. Above is the Herder driving out the flock. Below he is bringing them into the Corral for the night. This system of keeping several flocks together is advocated by many for various parts of Western Canada

embargo upon Australian exportation of wool, with mutton a secondary consideration. The essential point is to raise enough sheep to supply our woollen mills with material. Our first aim is to clothe the army and our students with warm and durable apparel, later feeding them with sweet, palatable mutton.

We have a number of woollen mills, some of them quite large, the most important one being that owned and operated by the war department, which is run for the sole purpose of furnishing cloth for the army, not a yard of its production reaching any other hands. This mill will accept any wool offered to it by Japanese farmers, even the smallest quantity from one fleece—this in order to encourage wool production.

We have been importing annually raw wool, during the past two years, to the amount of \$15,000,000, and, if you add to this tops, mohairs and woollen goods, the sum reaches \$20,000,000. The import custom tariff on every hundredweight of mutton is \$3.00, and \$4.70 on each 100 pounds of sheepskin. Live sheep must pay \$1.50 per head and goats \$1.15, whereas wool is free.

Among the private woollen mills the Tokyo Woollen Mills have the largest capital, amounting to \$6,000,000. This company recently received an order from the Russian government to furnish one million yards of cloth. Another mill, near Kobe, has established a very enviable reputation for the quality of the cloth it turns out and I understand that it is paying good dividends. Previous to the war there was only



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Write Today for Price List giving prices, freight included, to your nearest station. Don't throw money away by buying before getting it.

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Examination Before Payment. A small house or barn usually makes a minimum carload. If you don't need that much, club with your neighbors. Save them money, too. Send us your lumber bill or list. We'll quote on it by return mail.

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MADE TO KILL GOPHERS

Our packet contains MORE POISON than any other similar product. Don't pay more for a big packet with LESS POISON. See your Local Secretary or write for full particulars to:—

## Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Farmers' Building Regina





# Fourth Annual Auction Sale

OF

## Registered Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

AT

### Midway Sale Stables, Calgary, Alta.

FRIDAY 10 a.m.

20

REGISTERED  
STALLIONS



APRIL 12, 1918

30

REGISTERED  
FEMALES

This will comprise a very choice offering of high-class draft stallions, mares and fillies, the kind we have handled for so many years. We believe the day of the undersized Clydesdale is rapidly passing, and we therefore offer only draft stallions and mares of the breed. Write for catalogue to

P. M. BREDT &amp; CO.

Box 2089

CALGARY, ALTA.

one company making moussalines from their own tops, the others importing their supplies from England. The English embargo reduced the supply of tops to 100,000 pounds, and this compelled the other companies to install machinery to make their own tops, and they experienced great difficulty in securing this equipment, due to war conditions. Then came the embargo on Australian wool, which created havoc in the industry. Thus the grease wool of Africa and South America was brought into Japan to take the place of Australian wool. Even the African supply is by no means assured, and in the near future it also may be embargoed. In January of last year I noticed that the factory price of moussaline was 25 cents per yard in American money; it rose to 30 cents in June, and by the end of August it had jumped to 55 cents. For a short time the mills may turn their energies into the production of other textiles, such as cotton and silk, but not for more than a few months. At the same time we are suffering from a short supply of cotton, and the export of raw silk is increasing rapidly. At this time one must pay \$7.50 to \$8.00 for a dress of colored moussaline, which is a decided hardship on people of ordinary means.

The Japanese woollen mills now, with ample supply of raw wool, are able to manufacture 12,000,000 pounds of top per annum, enough to meet nine-tenths of the home demand, and are considering the utilization of the left-over material. The price of tops rose suddenly from 50 cents to 90 cents per pound since the Australian embargo went into action.

Before the war that country supplied 70 per cent. of all the wool used by Japanese mills. This was due to the fact of the popularity of Merino wool, which comprised 80 per cent. of all used, the other 20 per cent. being made up of cross-bred and Chinese wools, British-India wool, Cashmere, camels-hair, etc. Our army officers have been demanding cloth made entirely of Merino wool, but, in case it should be proven that Merinos are not adapted

to Japan, it has been suggested that we might use cross-breeds, retaining the quality of the goods in about 48s to 60s for this special use.

He who would undertake the matter of sheep raising in Japan seriously must be an open-minded man, seeing two sides of a question, patriotic to his own country as well as to his allies.

#### Working Conditions in Japan

Japanese farmers perhaps raise the heaviest crops known to the world and the high productiveness of the small lots of land held by the peasant proprietors would spare larger areas for still further experiments in cultivation. Forests occupy nearly the half of the total used land. The average yield of rice in the lowlands is about 40 bushels to the acre, whereas that of winter wheat is something like 20 bushels. Barley, which is universally eaten by all classes of farmers, yields about 25 bushels. In a rich clayey loam 25 tons of turnips per acre are not uncommon, and 4,000 pounds of tobacco is supposed to be a fair result. With the exception of paddy and upland fields the arable land now comprises about 4,700,000 acres of so-called pastures, whereas 55,000,000 acres is devoted to forests. The owners of these lands are the Bureau of Imperial Estates, the Department of Agriculture, villages, temples or shrines and private individuals.

Women's wages in Japan are coming up steadily. They now earn \$5.00 to \$9.00 a month and furnish their own food and lodging. The man on a farm generally gets 25 cents to 40 cents a day under the same conditions. The two sexes work together in the field and they sing as they dig, sow and hoe. They start the work with song under the twinkling stars and end the duty with song under the fresh moon. None leave the field so long as the boss stays, and often sons come after their mother. The farm implements they use are still in a primitive stage, though some modern farm machinery already has been introduced by the International Harvester Company. The incomparable cheapness of labor, the thorough char-

20  
GAUGE

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RUST  
PROOF

2 x 2 x 5 ft., \$20.40



11 Barrels, \$33.25



5 x 2 ft., \$20.40

We also manufacture Sheep Dipping Tanks, Hog Feeders, Feed Cookers, Steel Cisterns, Wagon Oil Tanks, Etc.

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Tank. Send for Catalogue.

FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY, HALBRITE, SASK.

## Palmer's Summer Packs

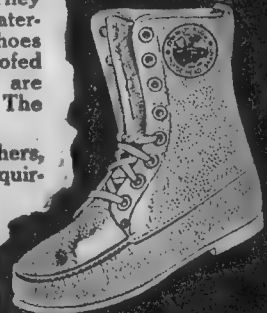


GIVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced, have large eyelets and bellows tongues. The ideal shoe for working on the land.

They are also specially suitable for ranchers, trackmen, laborers, sportsmen and all others requiring extra strong yet comfortable footwear.

The style shown—No. 109, is nine inches high. Ask your dealer for Palmer's famous "Moose Head Brand" footwear—many styles and sizes to choose from.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited  
Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 30



One pair outwears Two pairs of ordinary overalls

## HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

(UNION MADE)  
MADE IN CANADA

LARNED CARTER &amp; CO. LTD. SARNIA.



# To Those Who Own Old Style Separators

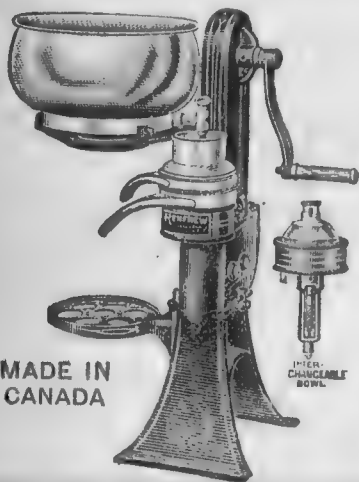
There has been considerable progress made in the design and construction of cream separators in the past few years. It will pay owners of old-style separators to seriously consider the advantages of these newer machines. Your old machine may last for a few more years, but the

## Renfrew

will skim so much closer, run so much lighter, and save so much more time, that it is poor economy to keep the old separator.

Send a sample of your skimmed milk to one of the Government Dairy Schools for a Babcock Test, and you will probably find that your old machine loses about one pound of butter fat in every one thousand pounds of milk skimmed, and likely much more than that.

Look up Government Dairy School Tests and you will find that the Renfrew loses but one-tenth of a pound of butter fat in one thousand pounds of milk skimmed. Figure out for yourself how much you are losing, by keeping your old machine. You will find your loss at least \$15.00 per cow yearly.



### The Real Thing

Your old Separator no doubt runs pretty hard. The Renfrew will be a revelation to you in easy running. And its automatic oiling system is a real one—not a make-believe. It requires a fresh supply of oil only once every three months.

The Renfrew skims rapidly, is easily cleaned, the bowl being of the wide-open type, and the discs all being washed in one operation.

One of the biggest features of the new Renfrew is the interchangeable capacity. The size of the Renfrew can be changed from smaller to larger, or vice versa, by merely changing the size of the bowl and fittings. It is not necessary to buy an entirely new machine when the herd grows larger, as is necessary with an ordinary machine. Remember; this is not a make-shift skimmer change but a real capacity change.

### The Modern Made-in-Canada Machine

But the Renfrew has so many features—so many modern improvements—that it takes a catalogue to describe them. Send for a copy of our latest edition. Every dairy farmer should have one in order to keep posted on the latest methods of cream separator construction.

## Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

acter of the tillage, the mild climate throughout the year and great opening for the Oriental markets in all lines of livestock, especially sheep, and its products, all justify the careful consideration of this comparatively new industry.

It is the hope of our Department of Agriculture and Commerce to persuade every farmer in Japan to keep sheep on his farm. This is coming to be a vital question of the day there. In times of peace England has 250,000 soldiers and 31,000,000 head of sheep; France 616,000 soldiers and 17,000,000 sheep; while Japan has 225,000 soldiers and only 2,700 sheep. For the year 1919 Japan will need 50,000,000 pounds of wool, or at least 10,000,000 sheep to furnish the cloth for our nation. Thus Japan must have sheep, and I am confident, now that we have demonstrated that we can grow feeds on which sheep thrive, that we can also demonstrate our ability to successfully breed and handle the stock. The careful consideration of this comparatively untried industry in Japan is well justified by our needs for wool and mutton, particularly the former, the incomparable cheapness of labor, the thorough character of the tillage, the mild climate and the great opening for the oriental markets in all lines of livestock, especially sheep and its products.

Dr. Tanimura is one of Japan's most eminent agriculturists. His efforts have already proven of incalculable benefit to his countrymen, though, as he says, he has only fairly well begun the big things for Japan in agriculture and animal husbandry he hopes to accomplish.

Dr. Tanimura is a graduate of Yale university, class of 1891, and has made two previous trips to America on special missions. He spent about three years here in 1910 to 1913. He studied agriculture and agricultural extension at the Universities of Wisconsin, Illinois and Cornell. His appointment as Commissioner of Livestock by the Japanese government in March, 1911, enlarged the scope of his work.

### PROLONGING LIFE OF HARNESS

It is doubtful whether there is anything about the farm that depreciates in value so rapidly as does harness that is not properly looked after. In very few stables is there a room built where harness may be kept away from dirt and the stable dampness when not in use. The usual place for the harness is on pegs behind the horses, and from a point of convenience this is a good place for it; but when the harness is considered, stable conditions are found to shorten its period of usefulness. However, the stable will continue to be the home of most of the harness in the country, and an endeavor should be made to prolong its life if possible.

Harness is subject to all kinds of weather conditions and the leather soon becomes hard. Dirt lodges in the cracks. At least once and if possible twice during the year all harness should be taken apart and thoroughly washed and oiled. Not only will this treatment cause the harness to last longer, but the appearance will be greatly improved.

A warm day should be selected for this work, as it is impossible for leather to properly take the oil if the atmosphere is cold. Every part of the harness should be thoroughly scrubbed to remove the dirt. Luke-warm water, soap, a scrubbing brush and a strong arm to use it make up the necessary equipment for cleaning the harness. Clean out the keepers and any dirt around the buckles. When the dirt is removed hang the parts in a warm place to dry. Harness oil or prepared paste should be applied to the leather. Neets-foot oil is frequently used for oiling harness and is found to be very satisfactory if allowed to soak well into the leather. Lamp-black may be added to give the black appearance, but it is not essential. The mistake is frequently made of not rubbing the oil

well in. Simply "daubing" it on is not enough. There are also several prepared pastes which prove satisfactory if properly used.

When cleaning and oiling the harness all parts should be examined and weak or worn parts repaired. A harness is no stronger than its weakest part, and a new strap, a few stitches or a new snap or buckle put on now before the season's busy work commences may save delay or possibly an accident later on.

### CURING MEAT FOR SUMMER

I have been curing pork for summer now for 17 years, and I cure from 500 to 800 pounds annually, and never have any losses through the hams and bacon going bad. It is the old country plan of dry salting that I use. I never smoke the cured meat. We have not yet finished the bacon cured last March. I always use the best pigs I have; those from eight to ten months old, and weighing from 200 to 250 pounds live weight. I make it a practice not to use the sow pigs unless I have not enough of the barrows. The only reason for this is that I can kill just when I wish, and most men know there are certain times when it is not advisable to kill sows.

In killing it is very essential that the pig be bled right. I roll it over on to his back and stick the knife just in front of the breast bone and fair in line with the root of the tail. There will be no harm done if the knife touches the heart. To clean the pig I always immerse in scalding water and see that hairs and scurf are cleaned off as thoroughly as possible. After taking out the insides I let the meat hang until cold, but not freeze, unless the pig was very small and the sides very thin. I take the ribs out and cut off the ham, leaving the sides and shoulders intact.

I also cut off the feet at the knee. It is then ready for the salt. I take a steel, an ordinary butcher's steel, and shove it into the ham down through the shank about six or eight inches and put in the hole half a teaspoonful of saltpetre. I then fill up the hole with salt. I also do this with the shoulders.

### Preparing the Sides

I then take the side and shoulder all in one piece, as I said before, and lay it on a table in the cellar, skin side down. I take first one to two teaspoonfuls of saltpetre and sprinkle over the meat fairly liberally just at the soft part of the shoulder; very little on the thin part of the meat. I then take two tablespoons full of brown sugar and put on the shoulder as far down as the thick meat goes. Then give it a fair good covering of salt. The meat will only take so much salt in a certain time so it is really immaterial how much so long as there is enough, but it is not necessary to put much on the belly part for the brine will run into that. I put a piece of board under the low side of the meat to hold it up so that the brine will not run off. I do this with the sides until finished, although four sides are enough for one stack. Just put one on top of another and see that you put the thick part of the meat of one side where the thin part is of the one before it, to keep it level.

### Treating the Hams

I next take the hams, and as I said before, put the saltpetre and salt down through the shanks, then lay them skin down as level as possible. On top of the sides put a teaspoonful of saltpetre on each liberally around the bone, then a good teaspoonful of brown sugar. Then cover with salt. Four hams can be placed on top of the sides without any trouble. The job is then done for ten days, when I just take my stack to pieces and put it together again, only I put a different side at the bottom and a little fresh salt where it is needed. I then leave it for another ten or twelve days, and after that I take the salt off,



A Champion Oxford at Calgary Exhibition. Sold to Fred Cowman, Cremona, Alberta for \$250.

stand it on edge and drain, then hang up to dry. I like to get this done before the flies get around, for no matter how careful one is the flies will get there first sometime or other. After the meat is dry it can be either left hanging in the pantry or packed in oats.

### WINTERS IN A STRAW STACK

We winter our sows in a straw stack about 30 or 40 rods away from where they are fed. We feed dry ground feed, fed on a feeding flour, very little at a time. Always keep them hungry, and when the feed is all eaten up they hike for the straw stack, and when they get warm they will go back to see where the old man is. Every time they come looking for feed they get some. In this way they are kept busy running back and forth from the feeding place to the straw stack. We use a good Yorkshire boar, well matured. We usually keep a chunk of rock salt for them to lick, and it is surprising how much they will eat.

WM. T. G.

Treherne, Man.

"My doctor told me I would have to quit eating so much meat."

"Did you laugh at him?"

"I did at first, but when he sent in his bill I found that he was right."



# Field Crops

## READY FOR THE RUSH

The labor question is a serious one with a large number of farmers, and for very many there will be only one solution, "Do the best you can." It was demonstrated last year by many farmers that one man, well equipped, thoroughly prepared and very much in earnest, could do as much work as he formerly did with the help of a hired man. It only takes a moderate amount of ingenuity to double most men's capacity for work, even though some will maintain, "We can only do a day's work anyhow." Thorough preparation is the word at present. The hustle will apply later on. Plan your work for the whole season, and know ahead pretty near what cultivation each field will need, the best method of cultivation, and the order in which each field will be planted.

Have the fields as near ready as possible. Long before it is fit to seed stones can be hauled off, old straw stacks removed, light ditches run to drain off surface water and fences repaired so that it will not be necessary to chase stray cattle when busy seeding. The wood should be cut and split while the frost is still with us. Is the potato bin sorted over and the seed all ready? Potato planting time is right in seeding and if the seed is all ready there will not be the inclination so often followed to leave the potatoes till you are through and spoil your chances of a crop.

Before spring opens the winter's manure can be hauled out if it has been put in a compact pile, or if spread daily it can be harrowed to good advantage as the snow is melting. It will save trouble plowing it down or trying to burn it. Fence posts should all be

Once the delay in getting a 50 cent article cost me \$500 in the fall. The further you are from town the more need to be careful to have lots of spare parts.

Did you ever quit work on the land to clean up some oats? Most people have done it—yes, and had to drive 10 miles and stop another man's team to give out grain sold away back in March. This year have the seed all home and all cleaned. To be sure of your seed it should all be tested. The first week in May is no time to test it, if you are out for a big crop.

Is the pickler in good shape and formalin on hand. You can't pickle grain until the "night before," but at least have things ready and have a pickler; it is a labor saver worth having. With no hired man you really need a bag holder. Have you got the rape for the hog pasture, your seed corn, and your garden seeds? Have you manured the garden and fixed up a hot bed for starting plants? If you are seeding grass seeds have them home now, not in June. Do you feel like doing a big spring's work? It is the boss who should be the head push. If you are to be the whole gang in one, get fit for your work, look to your own equipment and that of your wife. Have supplies on hand so you won't need to go to town every other day for 10 cents worth of something. Get a harrow cart, a pair of goggles and anything that would suggest better efficiency in yourself to meet a season of double effort.

THOS. W. WOOD.

Man.

## SPRING WORK IN MANITOBA

Land that has been well summerfallowed in 1917, and is, as a result, in



Summerfallow, 1917, worked eight inches deep on the Godart-Bellamy Farm, Stranraer, Sask.

ready and sharpened. You can even take them round on the sleigh to where they will be needed. On the first warm day the gophers will be out. While the snow is still on is the time to poison them. Later on you simply can't find the time or you figure it won't pay to leave four horses idle to do it. Get all the horse feed ready. While the sleighing is good it is easy to plan ahead and not an hour should be lost on this job all summer.

## Horses Should Be Clipped

Much can be said on getting the horses ready. Better feeding, cleaning, more exercise or light work to get them in shape can all be done in winter. There is no excuse for losing time hitching up colts the first time on the seeder and plow and fooling away half days to give the colt a chance. Many farmers clip all their horses. It saves hours of hard work cleaning and makes most horses about 50 per cent. more efficient. Equipment should all be ready, harness repaired and oiled and sacks needed for grain mended or replaced. Harrows should be sharpened, shares all ready and enough new ones on hand for the entire season. Every implement should be gone over, worn parts noted and repairs sent for, ready to put on when the weather is milder. Parts of some tools have a habit of breaking. You know these, and your agent will stock them to oblige you if you jog his memory. It is worth while investing a little in surplus repairs.

fine tilth and free from weeds, does not need any spring cultivation before seeding. It is better to save time and go right on to such land with the drill. However, if there are any spots of thistles or couch grass that have not been completely killed in the previous summer, they should get a thorough ripping up with a stiff tooth cultivator before seeding.

Fall plowed land requires a thorough working up, before seeding. Probably the best means is the disc harrow. A double disc, the hind gang being of the outaway type, is very effective and does two discings at once. The smoothing harrow needs to be used liberally to make a fine seed bed. After seeding, an application of the packer is beneficial on light land or in loose black loam; in heavy clay it is not worth while unless there are lumps.

Spring plowing should be of moderate depth. Deep plowing requires too much power at this busy season and is too likely to dry out the surface soil. Spring plowing should be worked down in the same manner as fall plowing. This should be done immediately after plowing, better the same day or the next, to avoid loss of moisture and formation of lumps. Sowing should follow quickly after preparation of seedbed.

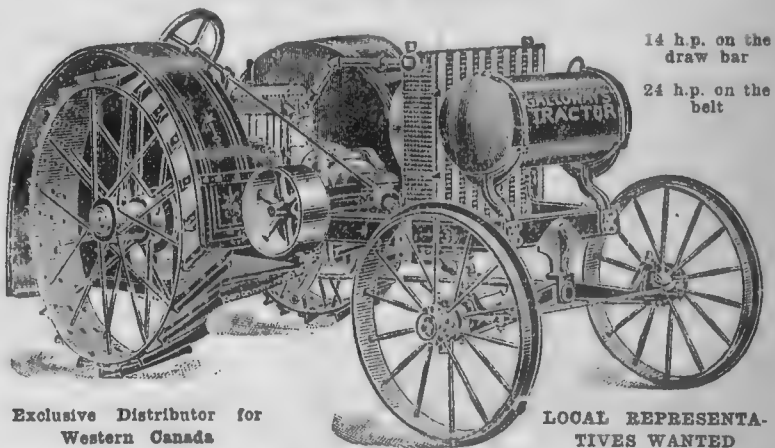
Can plowing ever be omitted? It seldom pays to sow without plowing, but there are exceptional conditions when it may be permissible and necessary. It should only be done on very rich land, that has grown only one crop

# SERVICE

Tractors of any size cost a lot of money—be sure you get actual value for every dollar you spend on yours. See that all moving parts are enclosed away from dust—yet easily get-at-able. Pay strict attention to the bearings—the Galloway has 21 sets of New-Departure and Hyatt bearings, the best there is. Get low, broad, solid construction. See that the gears run in an oil bath. These are the things that make for long service. The Galloway is a 5,000 lb. machine, rated at 14-24 h.p., but it will do much more than that. The engine is a 4-cylinder motor, built for a tractor—not an automobile. The drop forged crank shaft is 2 inches in diameter. You can use gasoline or kerosene—the Galloway is designed and equipped for both. The two drive wheels each have a 14-in. driving surface. Let us tell you all about the

## Galloway EFFICIENCY TRACTOR

There are many features you will be glad to know about this splendid tractor. A post card will do.



Exclusive Distributor for Western Canada

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

O. F. LIGHTCAP

179 Bannatyne Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## PLOW SHARES

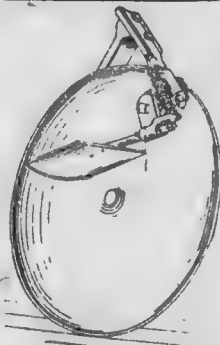


12 IN. SHARES \$3.30  
14 IN. SHARES \$3.70  
16 IN. SHARES \$3.95  
ENGINE SHARES \$4.55

A well-selected stock for nearly all makes of plows. Be sure to order early, and be careful to give the correct number of share.

The YULE-HILL CO.

SWIFT CURRENT SASK.



## The Resilient Disc Plow Scraper

Patented May 27, 1917

This scraper fits any and all Disk Plows and is guaranteed to clean in any kind of soil, under any and all conditions, without friction. The scraper blade is reversible, consequently always sharp.

What this means to farmers is: less horse power; better tilled land; stubble grass and weeds turned under; longer life of machinery; no lost time, and entire satisfaction.

This is the only spring scraper made in Canada and is sold on its merits.

In ordering state the make of the plow and the year it was made, round or square shank, so that the scraper will be assembled with the proper shank ready to put on. Price, \$5.75 each.

Order Now as Price is Likely to Advance. Agents Wanted.

WILLSON & BEEHLER

Western Garage: 148 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## INCREASE PRODUCTION

BY PLANTING

Steele Briggs' Famous Seeds

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

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## TIRE SPECIALS

Compare the Following Prices with the Regular List

We have only a few of some sizes, so order early to avoid disappointment

Every Tire Sold Subject to Your Inspection—If Not as Represented Return at Our Expense.

SOME EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS IN GOODRICH PLAIN, NON-SKID AND CORDS

34 x 3 1/2	Q.D.	\$35.00
30 x 3 1/2	Non-Skid	15.85
31 x 4	Q.D. Fisk N.S. Black Top	31.50
32 x 3 1/2	Q.D. Fisk Red Top	32.50
32 x 3 1/2	Q.D. Goodrich Cord	40.00
32 x 4	S.S. Goodrich Safety Tread	30.50
32 x 4	S.S. Fisk N.S. Black Top	31.50
32 x 4	Q.D. Goodrich Safety Tread	30.50
32 x 4	S.S. Dunlop Plain	28.50
32 x 4	S.S. Dunlop Traction Tread	35.80
32 x 4	S.S. Goodyear Traction Tread	35.80
32 x 4	S.S. Dominion Plain	28.50
32 x 4	S.S. Dominion Chain	30.50
32 x 4	S.S. Dominion Nobby Tread	35.80
33 x 4	S.S. Dominion Plain	28.00
33 x 4	S.S. Dominion Nobby Tread	37.95
33 x 4	S.S. Dunlop Plain	28.00
33 x 4	S.S. Dunlop Traction Tread	37.95
34 x 3 1/2	Q.D. Goodrich Plain	20.00
34 x 4	Q.D. Goodrich Cord	54.50
34 x 4	Q.D. Fisk Red Top	39.75
34 x 4	S.S. Dominion Plain	29.00
34 x 4	Q.D. Goodrich Safety	34.85
34 x 4	Q.D. Dominion Plain	29.00
34 x 4	S.S. Goodyear Plain	29.00
34 x 4	S.S. Goodyear All Weather Tread	39.50
34 x 4	S.S. Dominion Nobby Tread	39.50
34 x 4 1/2	S.S. Goodrich Cord	63.50
35 x 4 1/2	S.S. Fisk Black Top Non Skid	48.75
35 x 4 1/2	Q.D. Goodrich Plain	35.00
35 x 4 1/2	S.S. Dominion Nobby Tread	53.60
35 x 4 1/2	S.S. Goodyear All Weather Tread	53.60
35 x 4 1/2	S.S. Dominion Plain	39.60
36 x 4	S.S. Goodrich Plain	25.00
36 x 4	S.S. Goodrich Non Skid	30.00
36 x 4	Q.D. Goodrich Safety Tread	30.00
37 x 5	S.S. Fisk Plain	54.75
37 x 5	Fisk Red Top Non-Skid	59.75

**Breen Motor Co. Ltd.** 704 BROADWAY WINNIPEG - MAN.  
Reference: Bank of Toronto, Duns, Bradstreets.

since fallow, is free from weeds, and well stored with moisture. Further, it should be done only when the time required to plow will so retard the work of sowing as to make some of the crop dangerously late. Under such conditions, the stubble may be harrowed off and the land disced, harrowed and sown.

### Time of Seeding

The following are the periods during which grain crops should be sown in Manitoba:

Wheat—As soon as land is fit, to May 7.

Rye—As soon as land is fit, to June 1.

Peas—As soon as land is fit, to April 30.

Oats—April 25 to May 25, green feed up to June 5.

Barley—May 5 to May 25.

Flax—April 25 to May 25.

Corn—May 15 to May 25.

In each case the earlier part of the period is almost always the best. In some late seasons it is necessary to extend each period another week, but beyond that it is quite risky.

W. C. McKILLICAN,  
Supt. Exptl. Farm, Brandon, Man.

### TILLAGE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Production, more production, is the urgent call to every farmer in the Dominion. Production can be increased in various ways, better cultivation, use of the most suitable varieties of grains, use of better and cleaner seed and treatment of all seed grain against disease.

The preparation of the seed bed is one of the essential factors towards increased production. Plan to put more and better work on fewer acres rather than spread efforts over a larger area. As an example of the advantage of thorough tillage consider the results from two of our fields of well prepared fallow. In the spring of 1916 the fields were prepared for seed as follows:—No. 1, such cultivation as is usually given on the average farm, namely, harrow, seed, pack and harrow; No. 2, cultivation with duck-foot cultivator, harrow, seed, pack and harrow. The difference in yield in favor of the extra cultivation was 5 bushels per acre. The latter method permitted the aeration and warming up of the soil before the seed was planted, which appeared to give ideal conditions for growth and development. The young grain thus got away to a good start in the early spring. This extra labor is always profitable.

The importance of thoroughly cultivating stubble land before seeding can scarcely be overestimated, as is shown by the results from the cultural plots upon the experimental farm at Indian Head. Here a number of plots of equal size and adjoining each other receive different methods of stubble treatment and their yields are noted year by year. These plots, it should be observed, are summerfallowed once in three years, and when being got ready for the second crop of grain or grain on stubble, receive different cultural treatment, that is, some are burned over, some plowed and others treated in various other ways at different times from harvest until seeding time.

The most highly satisfactory method noted and the one used exclusively for the general farm areas here, produced an average yield for seven years of 26.5 bushels of wheat per acre. This treatment is as follows: Autumn plow, then pack and harrow; in the spring, harrow, seed, pack and harrow. This method not only produces a good yield but has been found to keep the soil in good friable condition and free from weeds.

Autumn disc, spring harrow, seed, harrow has also been found to give excellent results, but has the disadvantage, if persisted in, of allowing the growth of weeds, and is temporarily profitable but of course not advisable upon clean farms.

Stubble burning has not been a success on an average, and, to quote an eminent agriculturist, "is immediately profitable but permanently wasteful."

W. H. GIBSON,  
Supt. Exptl. Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

### IRRIGATION SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In Southern Alberta there is a general impression that irrigation pays with alfalfa and other crops but that it is doubtful whether it is practical with

Add another twelve hours to every busy day -



T. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, at the Labor Conference, said: "The acreage under cultivation in the West could be increased by the use of tractors."

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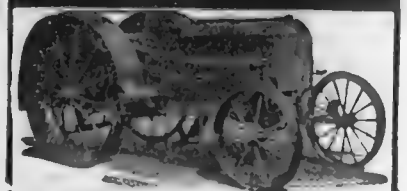
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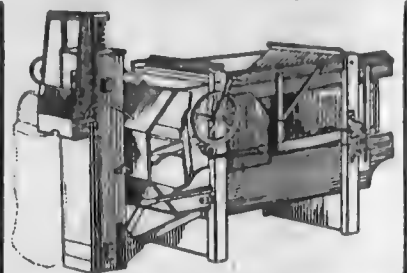
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No. 1 Cased	\$19.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$ 7.50
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No. 3—\$2.00 to \$3.00. No. 4—50c.				
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Not Poison nor Explosive, does not endanger the lives of your family or kill any stock or birds. Just gets the Gophers and gets them all at any time of the year.

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Capacity, 200 Bushels per Hour

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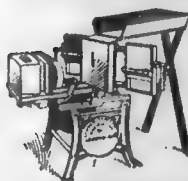
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## Have You Ten Cows?

To every farmer and dairyman, the Dominion Government gives the following advice: If you own ten or more cows, install a Mechanical Milker and save labor, time, money and drudgery.

## EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES

have been tried, tested, and proven for three years by the Government and are now installed in the Experimental Farms from coast to coast.

Don't worry about the hired man you can't get—install an Empire Milking Machine, it will do the same work as three men milking by hand and in the same time.

Easy to operate, economical and doing the work with uniformity, the same at every milking—Empire Milk-ers will solve your labor problem.



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grain. That it does pay to irrigate growing grain has been well shown by the results obtained on the Lethbridge Experimental Station for the last 10 years, and that it is both practical and profitable in an extensive way has been demonstrated by the better farmers in the Lethbridge and Bassano districts as well as elsewhere.

The popular idea that irrigation delays unduly the ripening of grain is based on misleading observations. In a very dry season grain not irrigated will ripen very much sooner than that which has been irrigated, but if the irrigation is applied to the crop early enough to avoid a check in the growth of the plants on account of drouth the grain will mature as early as usual and sometimes a little earlier than in a season where there is a sufficient rainfall to keep the plants growing continuously. Consequently no farmer need hesitate about irrigating growing grain for fear it will not ripen before frost providing he is prepared to apply the water before any injury from drouth occurs. The fact that we have a semi-humid and not an arid climate has probably done more than anything else to discourage the systematic use of irrigation on grain crops. In an arid country no irrigation means no crops. In Southern Alberta it is only in some years that no irrigation means absolutely no crop, although it is equally true that it is a rare season indeed where an application of water will not increase the yield of grain very materially, paying many times over the cost of applying it. This habit of waiting by the farmers until they are absolutely sure that a grain crop cannot be obtained without the use of irrigation is their undoing, for before the water can be applied over sufficient area to be of much help the crop has suffered so acutely that it cannot be revived sufficiently to produce a satisfactory yield. Without doubt the key to the successful raising of crops under irrigation depends, as do military operations, upon adequate preparedness.

The order in which the grain crops should be irrigated is wheat first because it is sown earliest. Following wheat it is usually wise to irrigate barley, for this is a crop that does not recover satisfactorily if its growth has been interfered with by drouth. Oats on the other hand may be burned almost brown but will, with a generous application of water revive and a second growth will come on that is often fully as vigorous as the original, but the crop will be much later in ripening. If however, they are irrigated before their growth is checked the irrigation will not delay the ripening.

After last year's experience it seems hardly necessary to urge upon farmers on irrigated land the necessity of making early preparations for the irrigation of their grain crops. Field laterals can be made just as soon as seeding is completed and the grain is up. Wheat, oats, or barley may be irrigated as soon as they are fully stood out without danger of their being damaged even should heavy rains follow. It is only by such forehandedness that a farmer can succeed in getting all his grain irrigated in proper season while on the other hand it is doubtful whether water applied later will yield beneficial results.

W. H. FAIRFIELD,  
Supt. Exptl. Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

### WINTER RYE WITH BARLEY

A Manitoba reader writes The Guide as follows: "I have been told that a good scheme for sowing winter rye is to drill it crosswise with barley at the usual time of barley seeding. It is claimed the barley will mature, can be cut and then rye makes good pasture throughout the balance of the season and until the following June. Will you inquire of your readers if any have tried this scheme and give details of the success they have had with it?"

The Guide will be glad to receive this information from any of its readers who have had experience in sowing winter rye with barley in the spring.

### SOWING MILLET

Q.—How much Millet seed is sown per acre, Millet to be cut for hay? What is the best time for sowing?

A.—Millet seed is usually sown with the grain drill at from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre late in May or early in June.

# Take the Wheel of this 12-20

**Turn Your Labor Losses into Profit!**

**W**ITH shortage of labor and animals on the farms of America, E-B tractors stand ready to replace thousands of men, and produce greater yields and profits per acre.

When necessary a woman or boy can handle the E-B 12-20 with its easy automobile steer and control, and motor driven plow hoist. This hoist makes tractor plowing in fence corners easier than with horses.

The E-B 12-20 is the right size for average farms. It will work more acres and save you labor and time. 25% more power at the drawbar this year.

Increase your crop yields by using labor-saving farm machinery. Look for it under the E-B trademark. It shows the way to better, more profitable farming. Ask your dealer for E-B Machinery.

**Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc.**  
Regina Sask.  
Good Farm Machinery Established 1852  
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Your Problem—To increase crops with decreased help  
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- Wood Saws
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and all other farm machinery any stationary engine will run.

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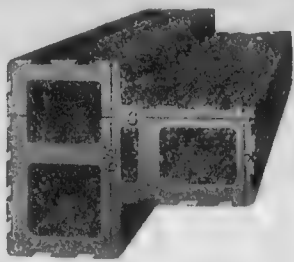
If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.



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At LESS COST Than  
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Improved brick in scientific form. The Modern Building Material for all Farm Buildings. Meets every farm need. This interlocking tile, manufactured of superior clay — hard burned — protects you against fire—it has stood in the face of flames which destroyed solid brick walls. It is sanitary, vermin-proof, warm in winter, saves your coal bills, assures you a comfortable home, makes life worth living on the farm in the cold winter months.

One shape and size interlocking tile builds walls of any thickness. The tile interlocks perfectly, bonds together, each tile interlocks with at least two others — notice the partitions in each tile come exactly over the partition in the tile below, assuring maximum supporting strength, no lath furring is required; you plaster right on to the tile. You can give the outside wall stucco finish or you can leave them plain. We make the plain face-tile which will give you a guaranteed fine wall appearance.

It is the building material that completely fills the demand for every type of farm building on the farm—House, Garage, Implement Shed, Chicken House, Hog House and especially Damp-proof Barns that will keep your stock warm in the coldest weather. Easy to keep clean. Free from vermin, and fire proof. A permanent investment and a money-maker for you. Denison Interlocking Tile has been used in thousands of buildings of every type, in Canada and the United States. It has stood the most exacting tests for strength and durability. Endorsed by the U.S. Bureau of Standards, and U.S. Army. Accepted, approved and used by leading architects and builders everywhere.

**EASY AND ECONOMICAL TO BUILD**—the cost for laying interlocking tile is less in labor and material than brick.

**COSTS NOTHING FOR UPKEEP**—No painting or other protective required. Not effected by weather. Lasts a life-time and always presents a new appearance. Considering its permanency it is the cheapest and best material you can use.

### Read this Letter:

Muenster, Sask.

February 5th, 1918.

Bruno Clay Works Limited, Bruno, Sask.

Gentlemen: St. Peter's School, on account of the winter setting in so early, was not completed. Only one coat of plaster was put on the first floor walls, direct right on the tile. The second floor and basement were left unfinished. School opened January 8th; every day since, even on the coldest days we kept the school open and heated the two rooms 27 feet by 27 feet by 12 feet high, with one ordinary Quebec coal heater, having an inside diameter of 12 inches for each room. This, in spite of the fact that the basement ceiling is not plastered, and the ceiling of the school rooms have only one coat of plaster and the above rooms are entirely unfinished. I am more than ever convinced that Denison Interlocking Tile is the greatest Building Material of the future for our country.

Yours very respectfully,

Rev. BRUNO DOERFLER.

St. Peter's Parish.

Let us tell you how cheaply you can build with Denison Interlocking Tile. Be the first in your community to build a fire-proof, damp-proof house or barn.

Clip the coupon below and we will send you full particulars of this new method building material, the best and most economical yet discovered.

CLIP HERE AND MAIL TO-DAY

Bruno Clay Works Limited, Bruno, Sask.

Please send me your book giving full particulars and diagrams of Interlocking Tile Construction. Also give me approximate cost of building.

House (state size and number of rooms) .....

Barn (state size you would build) .....

Name .....

P.O. ....

Province .....

# The Deeper Life

The Meaning of the Death of Christ

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

It is a divine wisdom that has guided the church in taking the Cross as the symbol of the Christian faith. Nothing in that faith makes so mighty an appeal to the souls of men as the death of Jesus. But only as that death has a meaning. Men may be touched for the moment, even overwhelmed by the tragic story, but they are seized and held by it only so far as they grasp the reason for it. So from the first men to whom the poignant story was told, asked, why did Jesus die? To that question many answers have been given. Some of these answers have long satisfied the mind of men. Some of them have obtained but a little while.

In the intensely critical atmosphere of the last fifty years some answers long accepted have become to many questionable. But sometimes there was no new answers to take the place of the old. And so the death of Christ became an enigma, a mystery. Some were content to have it so. They said we can accept it as a fact even if we do not see its necessity or its purpose. But there is no value in unintelligible facts. What men come to think they cannot understand they soon cease to think of. The cross of Jesus has moral power only so far as we can see a meaning and a purpose in it. It fades out of the thought of men and its great power to console and inspire and illuminate vanishes when men fail to see its necessity.

Interpretation of it then there must be. That interpretation is the monopoly of no theologian or group of theologians. Each heart must find its own. An interpretation accepted merely on authority has no value. But suggestions are always lawful and may have a value, even when not accepted.

Perhaps today to thoughtful men and women it is as a revelation that the death of Jesus makes the most powerful appeal. Like a gem this revelation has many facets, but these, perhaps, are pre-eminent.

The cross of Christ is a revelation of the heart of God. Nature is a revelation of God, but so far as we have yet been able to understand it is a confused and doubtful revelation. It is not easy to trust in the God whose only manifestation is the light of nature. There is much that seems to indicate benevolence, much also that seems to indicate indifference. Nature seems sometimes moral, sometimes immoral, often unmoral.

The course of history, too, is no doubt a revelation, but a revelation hard to read. At least in it the individual seems of little account.

All other revelations of God go out before the blaze of the cross as the stars go out when the sun rises. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." The death of Him whom men felt impelled to think of as the only begotten Son of God, means that God will do anything to save men from sin, to bring the wanderers back to the fold. Whatever Christ had done, if He had not died there would have been a question mark in the thought of God's love. "But God commendeth His love to us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." God will brave everything, endure anything to win men from the evil way.

The Cross of Christ, too, is a revelation of the unspeakableness of sin. Sin is just self-will and self-will seems sometimes a very innocent thing. And when it clashes with the right in many cases it does not seem very evil. There may seem to be mistakes and faults on both sides. Self-will may have something to say against the law or for itself. It is only in the clash with the faultless one that self-will discloses its deep depravity. That self-will sooner

than wounds should be capable of slaying the Son of God is such a manifestation as history nowhere else yields of the ferocity and murderousness of self-will brought to bay. Only in the murder of the sinless one is disclosed the tiger-like fury of the self-will that

seems so often an innocent kitten-like thing. The death of Jesus is the revelation of self-will as "the promise and potency" of all evil. In every manifestation of self-will slumbers decide. It is the very nature of self-will to murder a Christ if a Christ stands in its way. No man who heard the mob howling like famished wolves, Crucify Him! Crucify Him! who saw the priests and scribes gloating over the uplifted central cross or who tries to picture that supreme crime can think self-will a little thing. Jesus yielded Himself to death that men might

see the evil of sin as a thousand hells could not reveal it.

Again, the Cross of Christ is a revelation of the true life, the life of God, the true divinely-purposed life of men. If Jesus be divine, and the virtually universal thought of men cannot otherwise conceive Him, then the glory of the divine is not to be served but to serve, then the nature of God is not self-seeking but self-sacrificing, then the very principle of the divine life is self-forgetting love. If the highest and truest tribute that was paid to Jesus was the scornful gibe, "He saved others, Himself, He cannot save," then since the highest ambition men can set before themselves is to be like God, since the true life is God's life, the cross of Christ turns the accepted ambitions and ideals of men upside down. Life is to be measured not by what it gets but by what it gives. The most successful man is simply the man who has given the most service, indeed, the most service for the least pay. The happiest man is the man who thinks least about himself. The man who is most to be congratulated is the man who has lent most, despite the fact that he who lends most will suffer most. Nothing in all history makes so foolish the wisdom the so-called good sense, the prudence, the sanity of worldly men as the Cross of Christ. The shrewd men, the scheming men, the selfishly and timidly cautious men fail of true life. The men who know life are the divinely unselfish and the divinely reckless fools.

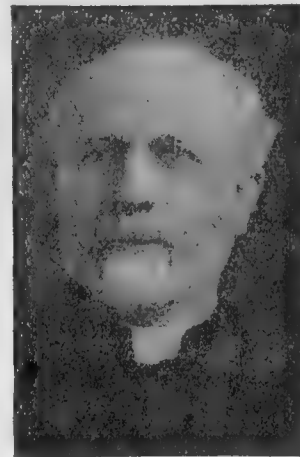
"And all through life I see a cross, Where sons of God yield up their breath:

There is no life except by death,  
There is no vision but by faith,  
Nor justice but by taking blame,  
Nor glory but in bearing shame,  
And that eternal passion, faith,  
Be emptied of glory and right and name."

As Christ Jesus is the supreme manifestation of God so the Cross is the supreme manifestation of Christ. How else could men have been taught the passionate and holy love of God, the vileness and malignity of sin, the secret of life as self-forgetting love as they have been taught these deepest things by the Cross of Calvary?

### \$1,000,000 FOR OHIO TRACTORS

By direction of Governor Cox, of Ohio, the sum of \$1,000,000 has been set aside by the Ohio Industrial Commission from its reserve compensation funds for lending to country banks in order that they in turn can loan to farmers for the purchase of tractors. Tractor manufacturers and salesmen in a recent conference, claimed that the chief difficulty was in getting banks to lend money for the purchase of farm tractors. This will be obviated under the Ohio plan of distributing the surplus funds.



Dr. BLAND





## Looking Over the New Fence

A farmer is justified in feeling proud when he shows his neighbors his new FROST fence. It stands up there as "straight as a ramrod" and as spic and span as a soldier on inspection parade.

Its perfectly put on locks, and precisely straight and even spaced stays—its splendid outward appearance—are indications of its staunchness and goodness.

Years of service on many thousands of Canadian farms, with tremendously severe tests imposed on it, attest to its enduring stamina, and confirm all we have said about FROST fence as a lasting investment.

The FROST Company have always had one thought in mind—to build FROST fence so well that buyers of it will come back again every time they require new fence.

Our greatest asset is the great and ever increasing number of FROST fence customers—

an army of boosters for FROST QUALITY.

If you were to visit our mills and see how we make and galvanize the wire—how we put that peculiar elastic wave into Frost laterals—how carefully the locks are applied without kinking or weakening the laterals—you would have a pretty good idea why FROST fence is FIRST in quality, in service and in value. The next best thing is to see one stretched up on a field or to examine one at a FROST dealer's. If you don't know a near-by dealer, write us.

*A style for every purpose.*

# Frost Fence First

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada

106

## Settling the Soldiers

The following is a report adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the question of putting Soldiers on the Land

On behalf of the organized farmers of Canada the Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to express in the most heartfelt manner possible their deep appreciation of the services rendered to the people of Canada as a whole, to the cause of Democracy, and on behalf of civilization by the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Our realization that sacrifices have been and are being made that human powers never can fittingly reward, and our conviction that it is the bounden duty of the citizens of the Dominion to make suitable and generous provision for the soldiers who have returned, and who are yet to return from overseas, and whose condition, because of the services they have rendered, makes it necessary that such provision shall be made.

In this connection we are pleased to note that the Dominion and Provincial Governments have expressed their sense of obligation and their determination to act in this regard, and we would urge that action, where such has not already

been taken, shall be taken without delay. Incidentally, we desire to point out, in the clearest possible way, both to the Governments and to the soldiers concerned, that all efforts to establish returned soldiers on the land are foredoomed to failure, in the vast majority of cases, unless economic conditions in Canada which now impose unfair and unbearable conditions on the industry of agriculture, are changed along the lines that frequently have been recommended by this Council, particularly in the direction of Tariff Reform, the taxation of land values, the conservation of our natural resources, and the nationalization of our transportation systems.

### Rural Population Shrinking

In proof of this statement we would point out that in spite of the millions upon millions of dollars that have been expended by the Dominion and various provincial governments of Canada to promote settlement in Canada of a superior class of experienced agricul-

tural workers from European countries and the United States, and the many additional millions that have been expended through our various departments of agriculture to make farming more profitable; these expenditures have proved largely abortive as shown by the rapidly declining rural population in Eastern Canada, this population being less in 1914 on the outbreak of the war, than it was forty years before, while in Western Canada urban population has steadily grown more rapidly than the rural population, this condition being due to the fact that urban industries have been, and are, because of the conditions already referred to, relatively much more profitable than farming.

We contend therefore, and maintain that to expect our returned soldiers to farm to advantage and contentedly under these conditions is to expect the impossible, except in a few comparatively exceptional cases.

We would emphasize, also, our conviction that where soldiers, who have had practical experience in agriculture, are desirous of settling upon the land, arrangements should be made to provide them with land in the settled districts instead of sending them to the

outskirts of civilization largely, or entirely lacking in railway facilities, as has been proposed, it being our opinion that such facilities should precede and not follow settlement in a case of this kind. To this end we would urge the imposition of special taxation where necessary upon the millions of acres of idle land both east and west that are now held out of use for speculative purposes or for other reasons.

### BABY TANKS THE LATEST

Henry Ford is reported to be working on a two-man tank to be used in the war zone. The baby tank, as it is called, is merely an affair of sheet steel armour plated with two ordinary 20-horse power motors driving truck worm gears with caterpillar tractions. Mr. Ford states that these could turn within their own length, could dash here and there along the fighting line almost as fast as unprotected soldiers. One man could handle the machine—the other the gun. A permanent supply of chemicals within the tank is arranged for protection against gas should the enemy employ that. With 40-horse power, Mr. Ford thinks that these little tanks could climb almost any trench side.



OPTOMETRY MEANS  
EYE SERVICE**Prevention and Cure**

"If I had only known years ago that my eyes were defective, and had them properly attended to, etc., etc."

Such statements as these are truly made day after day, and the regrettable fact is that glasses cannot always restore lost vision.

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**Music in the Prairie Schools**

By Golan E. Hoole

Every teacher worthy of the name teaches for the love of disseminating knowledge rather than solely for the salary he earns. The pay is necessary for him to live but his greatest desire is to be a blessing to the community in which he is placed. When he sees the importance of a project to be aimed at no one is more self-sacrificing or enthusiastic than he. On the other hand if he is not thoroughly convinced he will naturally take the line of least resistance and do only what is absolutely demanded of him. But when the object is one that affects the life and higher mental outlook of the whole nation and all the teachers are of one mind and when duty is contingent upon privilege, both an uplifting pleasure, then something has to move; difficulties will be swept away as by a river in full flood.

**What Normal Schools Can Do**

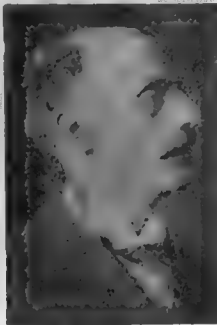
If all the Normal students of the last and for the next three years will do their part the stigma of being an unmusical race will soon be swept away. There will then be no lack of singers in the country villages as at present. The musical training given in the Normal schools should fit them for the work if only they will study keenly and with a definite purpose in view. Already these young teachers are beginning to realize the nobility of the call which has come to them and if all of us are imbued with the same spirit and with the same ideal, and we take a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, the nation will soon feel the effect of our labors. The idea, however, is not to make specialists but to make a beginning. Map out a definite number of points to be studied and then proceed to apply them in small doses until the best means of application are found out. There is no need to neglect any branch of study on the curriculum for this. The music period should be a time of relaxation from other subjects: indeed no set period need at first be used. A song or an exercise sandwiched between other studies would tend to oil the school machine and make the work run more smoothly. After strenuous effort, teacher and pupils alike would find a welcome relief from the strain and when refreshed would go on again more brightly and clearly. There is no lesson so good as that which follows a music period. The teacher for a brief moment would be able to throw off the stern reserve, which threatens to become habitual, and get into closer touch with his class.

The following phases of vocal study should be taken in the order that seems best suited to the stage the class has attained: each period or break in the class work being devoted to any one particular idea. For the perfect rendering of a song we must have:—(a) the right tempo or length and speed of the notes; (b) the swing or accent of the rhythm; (c) the rising and falling of the tune or melody; (d) the purity and strength of the tone; (e) the lights and shades or in other words the swelling at times from soft to loud and vice-versa; (f) the distinct enunciation of the words; and (g) the expression of the thought.

**Elements of Singing**

If we attempt to study all these points at once we shall become hopelessly muddled and failure will be our portion. Therefore take them one at a time and concentrate the attention of the class to whatever particular effect is desired. Time and rhythm may be combined and studied from the rhythmic time tables in the manner taught in the Normal, i.e. by 1a, 1a-ing, swinging, clapping or drumming out the time and the swing of the notes. Melody and sight-singing which embrace the hearing of the tune and the measuring of intervals by the eye should have special attention and be given much practice. This study is very much akin

to mental arithmetic; the mind must hear the sound or note before the voice can sing it. Always stop and make a class think before singing a new interval. Beauty and strength of tone are to be gained by the use of breathing exercises and the free emission of the tone through the mouth and throat. Diction (the distinct enunciation of words) is to be gained by reading aloud the words of the song, paying particular attention to the initial, accented and final consonants in each phrase. Expression will give the light and shade and suffuse the whole song in accordance with the strength of the emotion that is felt.



PROF. HOOLE

Breathing exercises, in addition to their vital influence over the beauty of the voice, are the sworn foes of consumption. There would be no need for sanatoriums if they were used from childhood upwards. They build up the physical forces more than any other form of exercise. They fill and expand the lungs to the utmost, yet, unlike strenuous muscular exercises, do it gently.

Music charts showing a few bars of some well-known song and the rhythmic note tables should be hung up in every school-room. The rising and falling of a melody will fix itself on the mind of the child by means of the eye far better than learning it by ear. Blackboards with the lines of the musical stave painted in white upon them can easily be obtained and should be used freely. These need not be of the heavy, costly type commonly used in schools for teaching purposes, but a sheet of canvas that can be rolled up or hung upon a nail on the wall of the school-room. Some people favor the use of the tonic solfa modulator for the teaching of music. This system is all very well in its way, for it gives a mental appreciation of the peculiar relationship of the notes of the scale one to another, but that is as far as it goes. The tonic solfa notation, however, is not music and never will be of much practical value to the ordinary music student. The principle of solfa, when applied to the musical stave, is very good, but alone is very deficient. It is like teaching a child a system of shorthand and then asking it to read an ordinary book. Everything would have to be learnt over again; it would be almost like learning a new language. Therefore, let the children from the earliest stages learn the ordinary means of recording music sounds and they will advance rapidly without having to unlearn anything. It is wonderful how quickly children learn to read music at sight when they are trained in the proper musical symbols. Children learn as quickly by the eye as by the ear; they learn geography more quickly from the maps on the walls than they do from their books.

**The Work in the Public Schools**

In the rural schools with from 12 to 20 odd pupils it must seem at first a hopeless and a thankless task and a waste of time trying to inspire the few and to change their unmusical attempts into beautiful song; but who knows what may spring from these efforts? From one or two who show signs of musical gifts there may one day arise a Jenny Lind, a Patti, a Caruso, or even a Mozart, and then the teacher will find his reward in the gladness of heart which follows the performance of work well done.

Of course there are many difficulties, which can only be overcome by tact; for there is the child who cannot sing in tune, the boy who wants to shout and who usually has a good voice and really is trying to express himself but does not know how. There are also the timid ones who will scarcely venture to sing and the big boy or girl who is ashamed and will not try. Coupled with these is the fact that

in many of the schools there is no instrument of any description, and if the teacher is not too sure of his own voice the work becomes exceedingly trying and difficult. In a school such as this it is just as well to take all grades together; the greater the number singing the greater the confidence the timid ones will gain. Too much individual work at first will create fear and destroy confidence. Singing the rote songs and sight singing exercises together will give a better chance to the younger children than those in the larger graded schools receive because they hear what the more advanced scholars are doing and unconsciously pick up points as they go along. When the time arrives for them to enter a higher grade they are to a certain extent prepared for it; indeed a "lad o' pairs" can absorb the principles and details of a subject for which he has a gift far ahead of the class he is in at the time being. On the other hand the child who sings on one note should not be discouraged, but asked to listen and ever to keep on trying to follow the notes up and down. For his special benefit the class should be given exercises on long sustained notes within the scale of C. Should there be an instrument available he may be taken alone (but not when others are present) and led patiently from one note to another; it is all to be done by mental concentration on his part. The monotone or single sustained note is the most valuable form for class or individual study of tone-production, time, rhythm and diction.

Music and song should form part of the school life in all grades from kindergarten to university. Under present conditions, however, according to the taste or ability of the several teachers one grade in a school may receive careful training in music while another may not have that attention paid to its needs. To inaugurate this movement in its entirety would take time because many teachers are not prepared for the change but the advisability of such a movement is already frankly admitted among many of the leading educationists.

#### Carry Work to High Schools

But, supposing that a pupil has had the advantage of a musical atmosphere while at the public school, the time arrives when he must enter the high school or collegiate.

Should he have a decided faculty for music this faculty will have begun to manifest itself to his parents, teachers or guardians and they would then be able to say whether he ought or ought not to have a better and more comprehensive course of training in this art. If his musical gifts were such as would warrant the substitution of music for some other subject on the school curriculum this might be done to their mutual advantage; for few students are equally capable in all lines of learning. Sight-singing, folk songs, part songs and other choral items might in a general way be continued in the high school much in the same manner as in the public school but, of course, progressively. A few, only, might at first wish to take music as a special study but for these it must be a serious one. This course should extend over the four years of high school or collegiate life. In the case of boys it should be mainly instrumental as a boy's voice from the age of fourteen to seventeen undergoes a great change (sometimes from a high soprano to a deep rumbling bass); a change which makes it impossible for a regular and systematic vocal practice to be carried out. With girls the mutation of their voices is often gradual and slight; rather a developing and strengthening of the vocal organ than an uncertain alteration in the pitch of the voice. In most cases a moderate amount of singing would have a very beneficial influence over their physical development and upon their general bodily health.

The selection of the best endowed would be almost automatic as no one could possibly make headway in music unless he or she had a talent or faculty for it. Those only who had this gift would be encouraged to take up the course; there would, therefore, be little fear of making a mistake and wasting time, money and energy on a useless



Some of the "Original First" arriving in Winnipeg on March 20. These men have seen over three years continuous service at the front and are now home on a three months furlough.

undertaking. Examinations in the theory and practice of music should be held at the close of each school year. A school orchestra might be formed which would naturally be mainly composed of the music students. Under a good teacher or conductor this would become a valuable asset to the school. When the four years course came

to a close a leaving certificate in accordance with the results gained in examinations might be given which would have as distinct a value as the examinations in other subjects on taking up University or Normal work. The teachers with their musical equipment and the splendid vocal and instrumental material under their care, would

then have a glorious opportunity of fostering and developing the musical life of the country and of making Western Canada a bright and shining example; she would then have an educational musical system second to no other country in the world.

Throughout 1911 the shortage of cement in the West and the high prices charged by the merger, were a perpetual subject of complaint, and in June, 1912, when a critical provincial election was pending in Saskatchewan, the Conservative government made a reduction by order-in-council of the duty on cement in the general list from 51½ cents to 26 cents. This reduction, it was stated by the minister of finance, was a temporary measure to relieve the cement famine which was being experienced in Winnipeg, Calgary and indeed, throughout the whole of the Western provinces from Winnipeg to British Columbia. The new duty was operative from June 12 to October 31, and during that period there were large importations of cement from the United States. The figures for cement imports in 1912 were 2,592,025 cwts., as compared with 1,283,121 cwts. in 1911. At the end of October the higher duty automatically came again into force and there was no permanent relief for Canada from the exactions of the cement merger.—Edward Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada."

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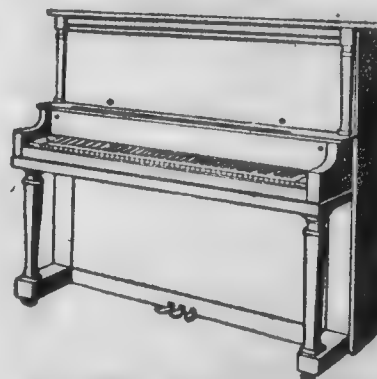
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Heintzman & Co., Mahogany.....	700
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Thomas, Mahogany.....	120

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## Putting England's Acres to Work

Continued from Page 10

drive a tractor, it is almost certain that  
until most recently, with all her gold,  
she could not have secured one; if she  
could have secured one, she could not  
readily have got gasoline or paraffin  
with which to run it. The noble hunter  
had long since been commandeered into  
the vast unknown of France, and the  
plow to which the favorite of the stables  
was to have been hitched has doubtless  
been doing voluntary service by the  
day for the county executive committee.  
As for the old earl, he has been study-  
ing his baronial halls, trying to make  
up his mind which wing he will close  
next or endeavoring to explain to Mr.  
Prothero's local chairman why he has  
not kept a miserable drain upon the  
edge of his property, about which he  
has not thought for fifty years, clear  
and open.

None of this is belittling to either  
the Hon. Evelyn, who probably has  
been working ten hours a day in a  
hospital, or to the earl, who, as prob-  
ably, has freely given his sons and his  
wealth to the war. No class, as a class,  
has risen up with finer patriotism in  
England than the aristocracy. Of  
course there have been individual ex-  
ceptions, but in the matter of land cul-  
tivation the wealthy have, in most in-  
stances, done what they were able to  
do, and, contending with the same diffi-  
culties as their most humble tenants—  
every conceivable difficulty of labor,  
machinery, fertilizers, much else—have  
been thrown back upon the same source  
for help—the Board of Agriculture.  
However, it may be remarked that  
their eager spirit has been well shown  
in the manner in which they have con-  
verted to productive purposes their  
treasured gardens and greenhouses.

### Cabbages Instead of Roses

Although horticultural England did  
not escape entirely the government's  
overhauling of the land, such inspection  
as was made was hardly needful. Long  
before authority had been armed with  
any prod, the gardens and greenhouses  
had been generally sacrificed. Here  
useful cultivation was quickly possible,  
for the women and the old could per-  
form the labor, and neither horses nor  
machinery were necessary. It is as-  
serted that there has been since early in  
the war scarcely a garden in the coun-  
try where roses and china asters—family  
prides—had not given way to either  
cabbages or kale, dwarf or French  
beans, salad plants or cauliflowers.  
Similarly with many of the greenhouses,  
which very frequently now shelter early  
potatoes or tomatoes, or perhaps even  
chickens. There is one agile old lady  
of Devonshire who has developed in  
her greenhouses, which were among the  
most splendid in England, a brood of  
5,000 Leghorns.

But gardens, greenhouses and tracts  
devoted to ornamental or pleasure pur-  
poses have by no means stood, and prob-  
ably will not stand for some time, at  
the centre of Mr. Prothero's problem.  
Much more narrowly has he had to focus  
upon the discrepancy between two  
figures—arable land, 16,500,000 acres;  
permanent grass, 10,500,000 acres. There  
sat a heavy obstacle to maximum  
food production, and one of the  
first efforts that the department  
had to make was toward an equal-  
ization of those totals. There was  
no danger that the grazing area would  
be so reduced as to cripple capacity for  
maintaining livestock, and so, briefly,  
the aim became to redeem to the plow  
about 3,000,000 acres. Little, though,  
could have been expected in the first  
year, particularly with 300,000 acres  
on the verge of passing out of cultiva-  
tion.

The general survey had revealed the  
weak spots. All over the country the  
executives began striking. Sometimes  
they used no gloves. Down in Norfolk,  
for example, there was a gentleman of  
great title, great wealth and large hold-  
ings. However, he was somewhat short  
on patriotism, and in so far as notions  
of land were concerned he was still  
living back in the eighteenth century.  
On the portion of his estate which he  
himself occupied was a considerable  
acreage of thoroughly arable land which  
he had not been cultivating. This fell  
under the surveillance of the local com-  
mittee. They approached him, and for

all his nobility informed him that he  
would have somehow to turn his idle  
acres to more productive account. The  
owner smiled and refused to take the  
hint; the chairman suggested wheat and  
departed. Within the week, however,  
he returned. No brown furrows met  
his eye; the next day the titled gentle-  
men received the following, a sample  
of thousands—518 in one county alone  
—which have been sent out:

"The Executive Committee, in pur-  
suance of the powers conferred on them  
by the Cultivation of Lands Order, di-  
rect you to break up, on or before the  
day of 1918, the fields num-  
bered on the twenty-five inch Ordnance  
Survey, and to cultivate as arable  
land the said fields in such a manner  
as to produce the maximum amount of  
food for human consumption.

"Yours faithfully,

"Chairman.

"N.B. In exceptional circumstances,  
applications for the extension of time  
by which the breaking up must be com-  
pleted may be considered by the com-  
mittee, but applicants must be prepared  
to give proof that it is quite impossible  
for them to accomplish the work by  
the date specified."

I have absolutely no authority for  
a picture of the owner's apoplectic rage  
and cries to heaven that the country  
was going to the bowwows. However,  
it is certain that he was not pleased,  
because not a hand did he lift; and it  
was an extremely surly aristocrat who  
appeared soon thereafter, in response to  
a summons, before the executive com-  
mittee.

"No," he said, in effect, I "won't  
plow those fields"—he did not say that  
he could not—"the land's mine; I'll  
do with it as I please."

"Pardon me," rejoined the chairman.  
"This is nineteen-seventeen, not seven-  
teen-nineteen. You note the difference?  
And," he pursued, "if you don't plow  
those fields, we—this committee—will."

The upshot of the dispute was just  
that the government, smiling at the  
vanished sanctity of the nobleman's  
boundary fences, entered upon his land,  
put in wheat, eventually harvested it,  
and compelled the owner to disgorge  
for the financing of the operation, and  
doubtless for other considerations, too,  
6,000 pounds—\$30,000!

To be coupled with this is the case  
of a landowner of Hampshire, a well-  
to-do manufacturer, who held rock-  
ribbed title to some 500 acres. This  
individual had not in the least neg-  
lected to cultivate his land. A decent  
percentage of it was under wheat and  
potatoes, and he also had a fair amount  
of stock. To one simply looking across  
his hedgerows he seemed to be doing  
creditably and to offer small cause for  
critical examination. But, as the local  
committee discovered, this manufacturer  
had odd ideas of the joys of country  
life.

One of his diversions was to have  
his hayloft piled full and then emptied;  
the hay restacked and then hoisted to  
the loft again. He kept men engaged  
days repeating the operation while he  
looked on. Nothing so fascinated him  
except certain experiments that he con-  
ducted with his pigs. It became this  
eccentric person's pastime, if not his  
passion, to fatten his pigs to the last  
conceivable ounce, after which he would  
starve them down to the last shred of  
leanness. The government turned him  
out of his land; he was not deprived  
of his title or committed to any sort  
of institution. A crank in collision with  
war time measures! The Board of  
Agriculture took possession of his farm  
and began to work it. They do that  
sort of thing in England now; read this:

"1. Where the Board of Agriculture  
and Fisheries are of opinion that, with  
the view of maintaining the food supply  
of the country, it is expedient that  
they should exercise the powers given  
to them as respects any land, the Board  
may enter on the land and cultivate  
the land, or arrange for its cultivation  
by any person, either under a contract  
for tenancy or otherwise.

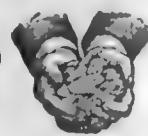
"2. The Board may, after entry on  
any land, do or authorize to be done,  
all things which they consider necessary  
or desirable for the purpose of the cul-  
tivation of the land or for adapting  
the land to cultivation, including fenc-  
ing, and may also, during their occu-  
pation of the land or on termination

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obligation on your part. We consider  
it a pleasure to serve you.



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Wool, etc., ship them to

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thereof, remove any such fencing or adaptation."

#### Undesirable Tenants Must Go

The instances of the two landowners I have given above are extreme. A large part of the work of the organization that Mr. Prothero has spread over England and Wales consists, so far as its policing capacity is concerned, of telling this man he must plow that field and that man he must plow this field; warning one that he has too heavy a growth of coarse bushes on his land, another that his waterways need attention; and in seeing that the orders are promptly and properly obeyed. The activities of the local committees run impartially against owners and tenants, and in dealing with tenants they deal directly, and not through owners. Generally compliance has been ready enough; patriotism in the first instance and a realization that the government has a club in the second have proved sufficient lubricants; but it should be noted in this connection that chasing a man from land has become neither novel nor unusual since the food production campaign began.

The executive committee does the job, and it is most frequently upon tenants rather than owners that it has had to invoke its powers. A tenant may not be a farthing behind with his rent; the landlord may be eager to keep the tenant; the lessee may have been upon the selfsame land for years and enjoyed for the better part of a lifetime his comfortable little holding; the lessees father and grandfather may have preceded him as tenants to the owner's father and grandfather; the lessee may have saved the landlord's son from a wet death in a duck pond when the heir was a child; perhaps, too, at the very moment, over in France, the tenant's son is squad commander to the landlord's son.

Such considerations are small. The big thing is whether the tenant is a desirable occupier of that land or not. The local committee makes the decision. If he is not, out he must go, with chains severed for him that he could never have burst himself. Stern—yes; but England's production is shy annually a billion dollar's worth of food, and there are babies to be fed. However, there is slight occasion for tears, for the average tenant who is dispossessed of his holding is a shiftless, loafing, likely drunken ne'er-do-well. The chances are that he has been for years wandering from county to county, booted from one landlord to another, an unlovely blot upon the pleasant face of the land. Not all, though, have been of that breed; and I pause for a moment to speak of the "multiple holder," who, though not hit as a class yet, is bound to be hit soon.

A multiple holder has a simple system. He rents three or four farms at the low rentals of England's land—say four dollars an acre a year. His capital is small, but he lets his acres go practically entirely to grass. His return on each acre is light, but the aggregate of his holdings supports him and gives him almost complete leisure. Most multiple holders have small attention for affairs; many are absentees. Under them land is rarely improved and developed, and it is certain that the force pump of the new order will sooner or later be applied to them, compelling a reduction of their holdings to a point that will make possible for them the keeping of a fair percentage of their land under the plow. Some few already have been "clicked," but their number is negligible of the total of the 250 tenants who have already had their tenantry terminated by Mr. Prothero's subordinates.

In all, 20,000 acres have been thus redeemed, and the land so evacuated has been placed in the hands of new tenants, selected by the committees—men with the capital and capacity properly to develop the holdings they have got. And these 20,000 acres are in entire addition to 25,000 more acres upon which the executives have entered and themselves cultivated, declaring the former occupiers—among them doubtless the paint manufacturer—trespassers if they attempted interference or return. In a word, close upon 50,000

acres of the best sort of land have been strong-armed back into the national cause, which figure, of course, takes no reckoning of the acres that were voluntarily, or at slight official hint, plowed up and sown.

Altogether Mr. Prothero has succeeded in adding during 1917 about 300,000 acres to the arable area of England and Wales; a corollary to the fact would be that he forestalled the disaster that threatened, at the end of 1916, of 300,000 other acres dropping to grass. It is only fair to write an initial credit of 600,000 acres for Mr. Prothero and the movement. Net a great figure for American eyes, perhaps, but sizable and bringing into vision the rich harvest of the 2,750,000 acres that are ready and waiting for redemption by the share. That, though, is but one-half of the story, either statistically or prophetically, or in a resume of the policing activities of the Board of Agriculture. In the past season 69,000 acres more grew wheat than in 1916; 172,000 acres more grew oats; 80,000 acres more grew potatoes; and 128,000 acres more grew barley.

England mobilized her land and she has forced the upward turn in her food production. It is impossible to measure yet in terms of a common denominator what the actual rationing gain has been, but clearly visible through all these activities is England's new, at least her wartime, doctrine of land as a national asset. Being a national asset, land must be treated with care and respect. Enforced good husbandry, enforced useful husbandry, are the guiding principles of the government's policing.

Drains must be kept unclogged and free; birds and animals pestiferous to crops must be killed off; fields that should be plowed must be plowed; the planting must be such as the country requires. An occupier must now demonstrate his right to continue in possession of land and must ceaselessly hold his national responsibility before him. Let him forget and he will be reminded in no uncertain terms; Mr. Prothero's official eye is searching and his arm is strong.

#### ALBERTA COMMISSION'S REPORT

The annual report of the Board of Public Utilities Commission of Alberta shows that about 75 companies came before the board, in most cases involving many interviews and discussions. All companies must comply with certain requirements before being brought before the board and present information such as follows:—

Particulars of incorporation, constitution and bylaws, statement of plan of proposed business, prospectuses, etc. Copy of contract bonds, shares proposed to be issued, itemized financial condition showing properties, assets and liabilities. Lists of stock held by the directors, including the amount paid for, etc.

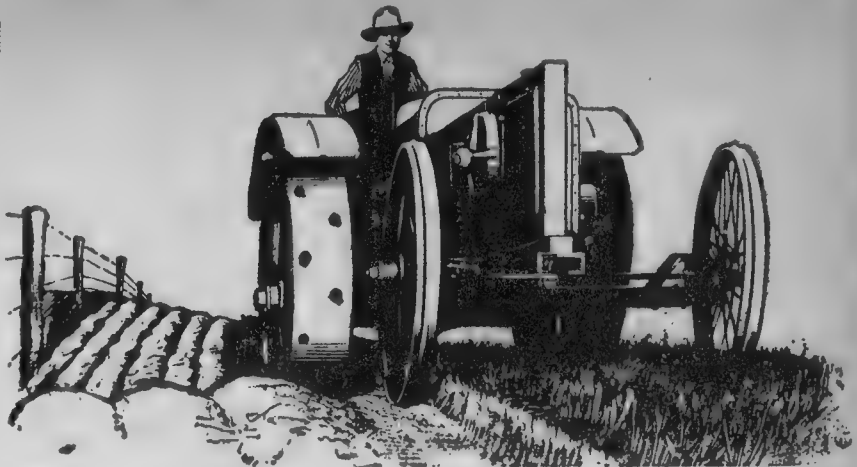
In many cases applicants upon being informed of what information the board demands, have not attempted to place their applications before the board as they are too drastic for those accustomed to forming companies and placing stock on the market regardless of the chances of success for those who invest their money. About \$3,500,000 worth of stock through the vigilance and supervision of the board has never reached the public.

Approving of franchise agreements granted by municipalities has also occupied the careful consideration of the board, thus preventing hasty action in such matters on the part of municipalities and subsequent troubles.

Bond purchasers in eastern money markets demand in nearly every case, the approval of the board, looking upon it as another safeguard.

Practically 130 school districts, representing \$300,000 received the approval of the utilities board. This demanded the careful consideration of each separate district, ability to meet their debentures, legality of forms in compliance with school ordinance, etc.

The tariffs of the A. & G. W. railways and the Central Alberta railway are also submitted to the board of approval.



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**YOU** should base your judgment of a tractor upon what it has actually done in the fields—not upon what it promises to do in the manufacturer's catalog.

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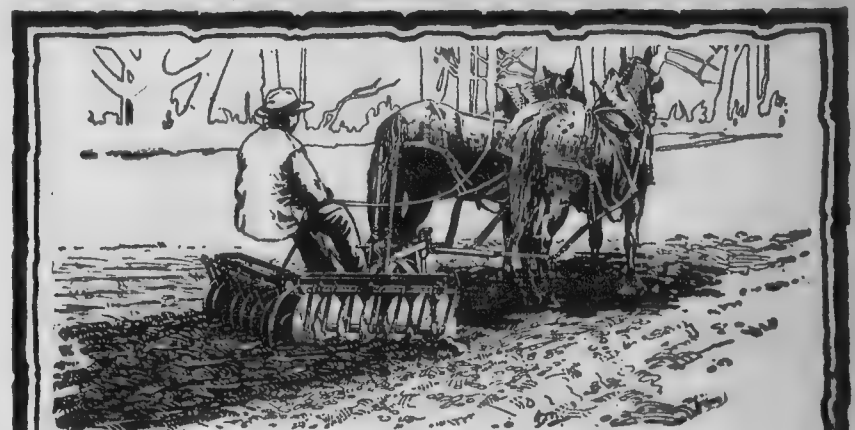
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Use International No. 2 cultivators for keeping fallow land free from weeds of all kinds. International land packers compact the soil into the best shape for an ideal seed bed and leave a loose soil on the surface to prevent loss of moisture.

See the McCormick local dealer, or write the nearest branch house for full information about this good line of tillage tools.

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This two-piece double strength Dreadnaught Steel Hame will not buckle or bend. It is reinforced at each point of greatest strain. It is the strongest hame on the market. In every detail it represents the highest mechanical perfection.

**15% Stronger than any other hame.**

Draft studs forged steel. Rings electrically welded—will not break; will not buckle or bend; *anti-rust treated*; Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Correct design, fits collar snugly—no sore shoulders.

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We can furnish low tops and high tops; light hames and heavy hames in all kinds of finishes.

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No. 8000. A hame for extra heavy, hard, rough work. Two-piece, reinforced.



PREVENTS NECK SORES  
FITS SNUGLY  
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Don't torture your horses by making them work with a collar that chafes and causes gall sores. Use—

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and get all the work out of them by saving their shoulders. VENTIFLEX PADS are composed of India Fibre soft wool and hair—this gives the pad a thoroughly absorbent and springy nature and allows it to fit snugly round the horse's neck. No looseness to cause chafing.

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## Our Humblest Allies

How the Blue Cross Gives Relief to Wounded Animals

"I'm only a cavalry charger,  
And I'm dying as fast as I can  
(For my body is riddled with bullets—  
They've potted both me and my man),  
And though I've no word to express it,  
I'm trying this message to tell  
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross,  
Oh, please help the Blue one as well."

This simple and touching little stanza has appealed to the hearts and sympathies of hundreds of Blue Cross workers all over the world. There are nearly five

million horses and dogs employed by the different belligerent countries who are to-day at war. There are thousands of patient faithful dogs who are performing a real national service within the war zone. To be sure history cannot reveal such stories of gallantry and bravery as those cavalry charges which characterize wars and particularly the Napoleonic wars up to 1814.

Those splendid cavalry regiments, the Scots Greys and the Inniskillens, occupy a unique place in the annals of the world's wars. Their story of dash and daring can never be repeated, but in spite of the mechanical devices for transportation and warfare, the horses today fill a very real need in war practice.

### Organized During Balkan War

During the Balkan war of 1912 an organization known as the Blue Cross under the auspices of the Dumb Friends' Society of London, England, began to undertake the work of caring for horses and kindred animals wounded and disabled in military operations. At the beginning of the present war this society, which is supported by voluntary contributions, offered its services to the French Minister of War. They were gladly accepted and several hospitals capable of accommodating in the aggregate many hundreds of these equine patients were established at convenient points in the rear of the fighting line. The British arms has its own veterinary corps dating from the Boer war, but as the French were not similarly organized it will be seen that the Blue Cross had ample scope to carry on its good work. Today there are more than a dozen of these hospitals behind the lines. Experienced veterinary surgeons, assistants and grooms are engaged to operate these establishments. It is hardly necessary to state that the results obtained have been eminently satisfactory to the French military authorities. When Italy joined in the war she sent representatives to the headquarters in London and also to France to study the working of these hospitals. The Earl of Lonsdale, president of the Blue Cross, ably assisted the Italians to organize their society. The result was that the Italian government determined to form a Blue Cross to take charge of the whole of the wounded and sick horses during the campaign. The Italians seem to have done the thing thoroughly and have completely militarized the movement.

Mrs. Maitland, who is secretary of the Blue Cross in New York, tells this story about the Blue Cross dog: "Many a Blue Cross dog has his favorite master in the regiment and when this master comrade is reported missing, when he fails to return to his place in the trenches or behind the lines, the grief of his favorite dog is at once apparent. Frequently it is shown by the dog's fasting, melancholy and even sulking. He may go about his duties stoically searching out the wounded

on the battlefields, but his eyes are always eagerly looking among the dead and dying for the man he loves, the man who will never come back, the man he will never forget."

All of the allies, except England, are using dogs on the battlefield. Germany also uses them. The mortality among the animals is great. To the cavalry officers and men nothing is so horrible as the agony of the dogs and horses

as they wait on the battle field or by the roadside for the hand that will give them either aid or merciful despatch from their suffering.

### The Dog's Part in the War

The examination of the dogs that are recruited is made by trained specialists of the Blue Cross. The animals are tested as to health, endurance and intelligence. None but healthy, intelligent, quick and even tempered dogs are admitted into the service. They are then taken to the training station where for months they undergo severe discipline and training. They are taught to love their friends, the allies, and to know and hate a German uniform, to act as despatch carriers, sentinels, person and munition guards as convoys of small vehicles and to work with the sanitary corps and first aid unit. The dogs are assigned to the branch of the service to which they are best adapted. These animals after finishing their course of training usually have absolutely no fear on the battlefield. They are rapid and eager workers. Traces of cowardice and lack of trustworthiness are as rare, if not rarer, among them than among men. Among the dogs to undergo operation and treatment in one of our hospitals recently was a courier dog which, though wounded several times and having his jaw bone broken by shrapnel while he was conveying the message, did not slacken pace until faint from pain and loss of blood. The dogs with the ambulance corps go upon the fields in the thickest of fights and seek out the wounded. They rarely mistake a dead man for a wounded one. On reaching a wounded man the dog picks up the man's hat and gnaws off a button or some other means of identification and hurries to the stretcher bearer whom he conducts to the wounded man. In this work the dogs are absolutely indispensable. Dogs have been known to shield wounded men with their own bodies and so save the lives of the soldiers at the loss of their own. Some of the ambulance dogs are taught to call the ambulance to the wounded



FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED  
Robert and Donald Stewart of Moose Jaw and their Hackney Pony, Maybelle, who gave a Blue Cross Demonstration at Moose Jaw Exhibition



A Blue Cross Hospital Scene in France. Showing the cleanliness and care given in treatment of the wounded animals

men by a prearranged cry. All the ambulance dogs carry about their necks a flask and a package of rough dressing for first aid. Often they stand by the thirsty, dying soldier to give him a last drink of water."

#### Wounded Horses Well Cared For

Of the horses, Mrs. Maitland says: "It is almost needless to speak of the part horses have in the war. They are taken from the stately shafts of family carriages, from peaceful pastures, quiet village greens, from the plow, the reaper and the wagon to be sent to the battlefields to help fight for our country. There is no animal that bears suffering so nobly and uncomplainingly. The work of the Blue Cross is the same for the horses of all the Allies. There are twelve base hospitals in France together with supply depots and branch hospitals from which the work is carried on. These have all been employed under the authority of the French Minister of War. Talented veterinarians make up an efficient staff. When a wounded horse is brought to the hospital, first he gets a drink of water. He is then taken to the stable where a good straw bed and good food await him. Some of the horses are too tired to eat so they sink on the straw and fall into a stupor. Unless immediate treatment is necessary they are not disturbed during this rest, but on the following day all the horses are washed and their wounds cleansed, inspected and treated. The badly wounded are taken to the hospital and after operation they are sent to the Blue Cross pasture for recuperation and convalescence.

John Ashton, one of the war correspondents, tells of the work of the Blue Cross for the hospitals. He says: "I might say that almost every disease and wound known to veterinary science has found its way into these hospitals. Shrapnel wounds, principally in the back, were numerous, full of wounds in various parts of the body were frequent, many horses having had an eye shot out without otherwise being injured, bayonet wounds and wounds from aerial darts dropped by aviators were met with occasionally. Fearful wounds in the limbs were often met with. These injuries made one reflect on the great number of horses killed outright, or those so severely injured that human aid could avail nothing. Some horses were completely riddled in the back with projectiles and numerous operations had to be performed before the animal was cured. These animals formed the 'interesting cases.' Two classes of injuries showed up in quite phenomenal numbers, fistulous withers and quitters. The veterinarian sees more of these in six months of the war than he would encounter in all his life in normal times. Both of these conditions take a long time to cure, especially the former. Strange to say I never saw a single case of poll-evil, but we had lameness in all its many and varied forms. Founder was met with frequently, cracked heels galore as well as rope galls and sore backs. Lymphangitis cases were numerous and we had navicular disease, side bone, ring bone, spavin, spring halt, capped hocks and thrush without end, but canker in the foot rarely. When the cold weather came on last winter we got a great number of lousy and mangy horses and all of them were in run down condition. All these cases were clipped before being treated. I ought to mention that all the French horses were inoculated with mallein as a precaution against glanders. Chronic lameness such as navicular disease generally meant an operation. Trepanning was also practiced with success. Pneumonia cases were not infrequent, while the great invidious enemy of the horse, colic, often killed them. A register of all the animals is carefully kept at every hospital, giving the military matriculation (stamped on the hoof), stall number, age, color, height, markings and nature of injury or disease as the case might be. In some cases horses have been recognized that have sojourned in the same hospital on two or three separate occasions."

There seems no end to this struggle. Even after three years and a half of bloodshed, "slacker" is a word we hear very often, but the horses and dogs who are on the battlefield can never be said to be slackers. They do their work faithfully and cheerfully and many a weary soldier is cheered by a little fox terrier Red Cross dog. It is said that a dog knows whether he is slightly wounded or mortally hurt and that if he is only



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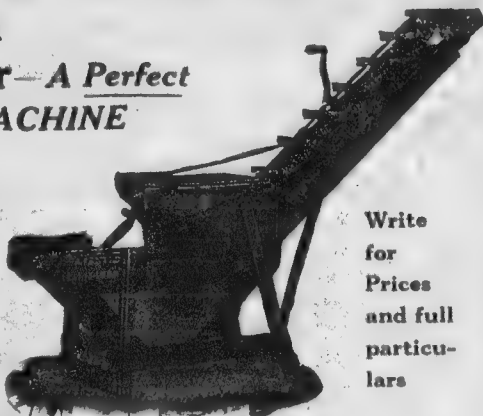
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Made in Two Sizes:

No. 3 machine handles 30-50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50-75 bushels. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

This machine separates smut balls, wild oats, king heads, and all light seed from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. Grain is thoroughly pickled, dried and elevated to wagon box. Automatic skimmer is an exclusive feature. Strong, heavy construction. Rustless solution tanks of large capacity.



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If you outlive your family's need for protection the policy may be surrendered for its cash value. Thus an Imperial policy will take care of your family if you die—it will provide for your old age if you live.

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slightly wounded he will not leave the field. As soon as they have recovered they are eager to be back to their work in the field again. The Blue Cross is saving for further service hundreds of dogs that would otherwise have to be killed. Let us in the word of the cavalry horse quoted above, "remember the Blue Cross as well." There is a beautiful and touching prayer from the Russian written about A.D. 370 which is still remembered by the great army of Blue Cross workers. When we offer our prayer for the safety of the others engaged in war, let us also speak this prayer for our dumb allies:—

"And for these also, O Lord, the humble beasts who with us bear the burden and heat of the day and offer their guileless lives for the well-being of their country, we entreat Thy great tenderness of heart for Thou has promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving kindness, O Master, Saviour of the World."

### Among the Beehives

Continued from Page 9

put on a queen excluder, destroy all queen cells, and then put brood and honey over excluder, in about five days look for cells again and destroy. A large percentage, varying with the season, will not swarm after this treatment.

Just before July comes in I want all colonies brought up to full strength. This is generally done by borrowing from those who had received assistance themselves by the gift of brood earlier in the season. Those that are very weak still, get combs of brood and bees, care being taken that the queen is not on them. Often these colonies do remarkably well as they sometimes have the best queens, the weakness being caused by the tardiness of the

most of us lose some swarms each year. Whilst shade, ventilation, and room ahead of requirements is a sine qua non of success in swarm control, there is something else. For we may build up a system founded on the most flawless logic and yet in practise the results are simply ludicrous in some seasons.

It has been found that the removal of two combs of brood and replacing with two empty combs once a week or ten days prevented swarming in a great number of colonies but not in sufficient number for it to be counted as a panacea.

Killing or removing the queen and allowing them to raise a young queen, for it is as near a certainty as you can get, that a young queen of the current year, raised in the hive, will not swarm, that is if—"Ah, there's the rub"—if you destroy all queen cells but one.

If we rely on the destruction of queen cells as a means of swarm prevention we are going to be disappointed. In many cases it is quite effective but still there are many that it is not, and a great loss of valuable time both to the bees and the bee-keeper is going to ensue if persisted in. When the swarming fever has set in and one attempt has been made to swarm, if we return them to their hive and destroy cells again the probability is that they will sulk and immediately prepare for another attempt. In such a case I resort to a method which the oftener I do the better I like it, and which I gave in my paper before the association two years ago.

On finding a colony which is determined to swarm, perhaps already sulking, I simply take their brood from them by shaking all the bees onto foundation, putting a queen excluder over them and returning their honey to them. The beeless brood is placed over some parent colony that has got a young queen of current year's raising. Watch that colony; in a few days it is one of the best gathering colonies, and the one who was sulking returns to business. Should it be a case in which they were wishing to supersede they will again raise cells, but little fear of swarming.

Making a colony queenless for ten days by caging the queen or putting her into a nucleus often prevents swarming, but not always, and if a ripe queen cell is given at the time of removal of queen a swarm is liable to come off with the young queen, though some claim that it does not occur with them.

### Who Said Women Can't Farm?

Continued from Page 8

Miss Hillman does not go in for mixed farming. She thinks it better to do one thing and do it well. She thinks the Thunder Creek district is essentially a grain farming country and believes that in the long run wheat, year after year, produces more revenue than to undertake in conjunction beef or dairy products. The pasture required is much too expensive when one considers the revenue it could yield if grown in wheat. At the price feed is to-day Miss Hillman is not in favor of raising the necessary feed to feed stock for the purpose of introducing mixed farming. Miss Hillman has been eminently successful at wheat growing and she feels she has no cause to think she would be more successful at a different method of farming.

### Scientific Farm Management

The Hillman farm presents the atmosphere of excellent and scientific farm management. It is a well-planned organization. Until the last year Miss Hillman herself was the virtual as well as nominal manager of the farm. She it was who planned all details of management and saw that they were carried out. Directly under her was the foreman who carried out Miss Hillman's directions and wishes. The establishment requires on an average of nine or ten men. This includes the foreman, the engineer and the farm laborers. The men until this fall have been comfortably quartered in buildings some distance from the house. An excellent cook, the wife of the foreman, caters for the hired men. For the last couple of years Miss Hillman has not been enjoying good health and has been forced to spend much of her time in the south.



Apiary of Mr. Davies, Neepawa, Man.

bees in superseding the previous fall rather than from any defect in the queen.

After-swarming or a second swarm issuing from a hive about eight days after the prime swarm came out in an apiary where honey is the object should not be permitted, and when short cuts and economy of time are of importance the bees can be enlisted to do this part of the work themselves. When the first or prime swarm issues, the parent colony is removed from the old stand and place a short distance away and covered with a sheet of burlap or canvas. A new hive is placed on the old stand and the swarm put into it, a few hours later the parent colony is put by the side of it; it is perhaps for the first day or two put with entrance at right angles to its former position and later turned the same way as the swarm. Six days after the prime swarm came out carry the parent hive to a new stand, the return of all flying bees to the swarm on the old stand so depletes the hive that there is no danger of any further swarming.

### Reducing Tendency to Swarm

We occasionally read in the journals that the beekeepers in certain locations with large hives and room given ahead of requirements have no swarming. What an Eldorado for the beekeeper! I am sure it does not work that way in this country, for in spite of these conditions plus watchfulness and care

She now leaves the actual management to her brother, the little "Bud" who came with them to Saskatchewan some eleven years ago. He is now a man grown and is a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural college. He too is a student and every winter finds him again at school or college in Winnipeg or St. Paul. Miss Hillman has left her farm management in good hands, for young Mr. Hillman is well versed in knowledge of scientific farming and farm management. Mr. Hillman loves the farm and ever since he was a little chap liked to have a hand in the farm work. He is popular with his men and makes things congenial for all with whom he works.

"What I have accomplished every girl can do," says Miss Hillman. She does not take upon herself and her ability a great deal of credit for what she has accomplished and achieved. She is really very humble considering that in 11 years she has transformed 1,120 acres of virgin prairie into one of the most up-to-date and efficient farms in that part of Saskatchewan. When one is told by Miss Hillman though that other girls can achieve what she has they must remember that only capital could have given Miss Hillman the start she had. To finance a farm such as Miss Hillman owns requires a great outlay of capital at the beginning, but she has demonstrated that money put in farming makes money, and her farm



THE BOSS OF THE FARM.  
On Invermark Farm, Steller, Alta.

is a model of farming achievement, whether its owner be a woman or not. It is a credit to any agricultural expert and too much honor can not be paid to the woman brain and ambition which was planned and toiled tirelessly in its accomplishment.

#### New Links in the Chain

Miss Hillman is one of a long line of women who are forging for women new links in the chain of world industrialism and professionalism. The prairies now boast many women farmers. There are those who do one kind of farming and those who do something quite different. There are those who begin with little or no capital and who face unspeakable adversities, and there are those who like Miss Hillman go into grain farming on a stupendous scale as wealthy farmer men do. Each in her way is laying the foundation stones for a great new profession for women. Almost before we know it the Dominion government will have made possible for all women still a new line of farming, that of homesteading. This will mean that any farm loan scheme must be made as applicable and easy of access to women as to men. Who can say that before the need for greater and greater production is quite relieved the government will make it possible for women to step in and help the tension. If such a thing happens the women of the prairie will have such pioneers as Miss Hillman and the Misses Forwards of Oak Lake, Man., to thank for their example and inspiration, and for their demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt that versatile woman may be just as good and successful a farmer as her brother.

# \$500.00 REWARD

Rewards, aggregating \$1,117.00, offered by "Canada Weekly"

Can you translate this scrap of paper?

MESSAGE SENT BY GERMAN SPY?

See  
Clipping  
Below

naKgiilltaecndhd  
fetrnooedmraEsy.

\$1,117.00  
in Cash  
Rewards

## ARRESTS FOLLOW KITCHENER'S DEATH

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.)

and among the papers seized was a torn folded and worn "scrap of paper."

Inspector Donlan for the first time in his many years of service bowed his head in defeat. He was completely baffled and the hidden message of the uncanny jumble of letters remained a profound mystery.

## Noted Criminologists Suggest Solutions for this Difficult Problem

Can you unravel it?

Selecting a capital letter as a starting point and counting every second or third letter until all the letters are used up would surely produce some result.—Inspector Scott.

Watson and I would procure a mirror and reflecting the "scrap of paper" endeavour to decipher the hidden message.—Sherlock Holmes.

Beginning at a selected one I should read every other letter or every third letter. I believe I should soon solve this mystery.—Arsene Lupin.

## FIRST REWARD \$500.00

Ninety-Nine Other Cash Prizes

Aggregating \$1,117.00

See Big Illustrated List of Rewards—Sent Free

The first reward will be awarded to the contestant who obtains the largest number of points. For instance, 50 points can be obtained by sending in the correct answer to the mysterious message. Then there are 30 points given for general neatness, handwriting, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you comply with the other con-

ditions and rules as below 50 points additional can be gained. 130 points is the maximum number. "Canada Weekly" (formerly Canada Monthly, established 1906), has created a great reputation for its excellent fiction, its great national articles about Canadians and things Canadian, its broad editorials

as well as for its artistic covers and illustrations and its high grade printing and general appearance.

You can help us advertise this magazine should you like it, and when you enter the contest you will be asked to write and tell if you are willing to do so.

We frankly tell you of these simple rules in advance. There is no obligation on your part to subscribe or take the magazine or spend any money in order to compete in this contest.

- 1 Write your solution of the mysterious message on one side of the paper only. Put your address in the upper right hand corner.
- 2 Boys and Girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are employees of "Canada Weekly."
- 3 The judging of the entries in this contest will be done by three well known business men who have no connection with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points

gained on each entry. Contest will close on 31st day of May, 1918. Each competitor will be asked to show a sample copy of "Canada Weekly" to five or six friends, business associates or neighbours, to whom such a magazine will appeal and who will want to take the magazine regularly. For these services the publishers guarantee to pay each contestant in cash or by a prize selected by him or her in advance. Such guaranteed reward will be entirely in addition to any competitive reward which may be won. Address your reply to

Dept. 93, VANDERHOOF, SCOTT & CO., LIMITED, 35 Lombard Street, Toronto



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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

## THE HELP PROBLEM

So far our government has not made any effort to act on the recommendations of the women's conference recently held in Ottawa. Perhaps it is too soon to expect action on all the recommendations, but surely after the urgent presentation of the need for help for our farm women for the coming season, the government cannot be justified in delaying action. Everyone is crying for greater production, and we know Europe is looking to us to do our utmost to avert the shortage of food that is even now upon her. Every effort is being made to secure men enough to look after increasing production. But during it all no government is giving thought to the woman end of the work. Increasing production means an increased number of farm laborers. It means longer hours and harder work for farm people. All this has the direct effect of increasing the work of the farm women. Yet neither our federal government nor the provincial governments are making any effort to secure help for the farm women. There is not a farm woman who is not willing and anxious that her farm should yield its utmost in 1918. But those who know anything of farming conditions in western Canada during the last four years know that our farm women have had far too much to do. How they can achieve the extra work of 1918 is more than we can tell.

The one-cent rate for farm laborers from the United States also prevails for those women who wish to come to Canada and work on farms. Those government and railway officials who were interviewed regarding the matter said that no effort has been made to list the need of help for our farm women with Canada's agents in the United States. Mr. J. D. MacGregor, who has charge of the labor problem in the greater production campaign, has promised to see that the need of domestic help is placed with the agents. This at least opens an avenue for whatever surplus labor there is in the United States to come over here. We are told that there is a surplus of male labor and when such is the case there is certain to be a surplus of female labor.

The greatest service any woman can render her nation at this time seems to us to be in the farm homes of the west. The registering and placing of such women on farms cannot be done by private enterprise. It must be undertaken by the government, and the government must give such work the hall-mark of national service, for national service of the highest order it is. This was what the women's conference asked the government to do. It is on this recommendation that the women of Canada await the government's immediate action. It cannot be that the government does not realize the need, for many of our farm women were at the conference, and, we are told, voiced in no uncertain terms the seriousness of the situation. There is nothing so effective as an overwhelming number of telegrams and letters. Hon. N. W. Rowell is the vice-president of the war cabinet. Write or wire him urging him to immediate action on the recommendation, calling for voluntary registration of women for work in farm homes.

## AN AGRICULTURAL MESSAGE

Mrs. John McNaughtan gives this thought from the Ottawa conference to the readers of The Guide:—

"Having just returned from the women's conference with the War Committee of the cabinet of the Dominion government at Ottawa, I am anxious to place before Saskatchewan farm women the great question of the day. There are many interesting things which arose at that conference, about which

I shall write later, but this is the most urgent.

"If you wish to be truly patriotic, do all you can first and foremost to help on wheat production. The greatest need is wheat and more wheat. Give all possible assistance during seeding. Help your men folk prepare the land, burn stubble, do all possible chores; in fact, even if house cleaning is deferred, concentrate on seeding for maximum wheat production, whenever your help will increase it. If each farm woman and teen age girl in the province could be directly responsible for even 20 extra bushels of wheat, just calculate the millions of extra loaves this would supply to starving Europe. Patriotic effort should also be directed towards the garden and poultry. Make farm life as self-sustaining as possible, and so help solve the transportation problem. You may be sure of a steady market for eggs. We are told that stocks in the United States are so low that it is forbidden to kill hens for

are called upon to fight today. Starvation is no longer a dim spectre coming to scare us in dreams by night, but a terrible, hideous thing now stalking triumphantly through Europe, hand in hand with the Kaiser's hordes, his Imperial Majesty's staunchest, most faithful ally. Starvation! Think of it women, and then gird your loins for the struggle.

"The message I would bring to you from that conference, which I wish to impress upon you with all the earnestness which I possess, is that in the coming months you cut out all unessentials from your lives and your work; grow sufficient of such things as vegetables, eggs, poultry, etc., to feed your household and supply a certain surplus for local markets; but concentrate the chief energies of the men and women of the farm on the production of wheat and the preparation of the soil for growing yet more wheat during 1919. Do your utmost and there will still be hunger and want. The most we can hope to achieve is to prevent worldwide starvation—starvation that may even touch our homes here in Canada.

"Our slogan for the farmers this spring must be, 'Produce wheat on every available acre'; our slogan for the kitchen must be 'Conserve' wheat in every possible way, by elimination and substitution." Those of us who fail to speed up along these two lines of action are definitely allying themselves with the enemy. Wheat and transportation are at the moment the two vital necessities. To help the transportation problem we should grow as much as possible of our own food locally, and we should economize in everything that has to be brought from abroad or from the other ends of the Dominion. We should keep before our eyes the picture of long queues of people in the Old Country standing for hours in bitter weather, waiting for their turn to buy a small ration of some necessary article of diet. We

should teach our families, from the smallest child up, that it is today a criminal offence to waste even a crust of bread. One slice of bread or one ounce of scraps wasted each day by 8,000,000 Canadian people means 17 shiploads a year of bread wasted by Canada.

"To release men, women must prepare themselves to take their places in every department of our national life—on the fields, in the stores, in the shipbuilding yards and factories; women must learn to run cars and elevators and every kind of machinery. Above all, women must learn to do without unessential things and force the temporary closing of unessential trades, which are keeping both men and women from productive work. Diamonds and Parisian or New York models do not trouble us much on the farms, but it was stated at the conference that the trade in these things had never been so good as since the war began. We farm people should help to make public opinion so strong that it will be considered an outrage to spend thousands of dollars on frocks and hats and jewellery when our country is needing the money for absolutely vital things. At the moment when Sir George Foster with all his eloquence was urging the women of the conference to forego these luxuries and do without a new spring suit if possible, a large and much advertised fashion show of foreign models was being held in the city of Ottawa, at which 100 girls were being employed to show off these extravagant luxuries. 'What are luxuries?' seemed to be the question which gave the delegates the most trouble to answer, and one which we have each of us a personal responsibility for answering in our own homes. As farm women the special message to us was that on us more than any

other class rests the burden of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Short-handed on our fields we must put forth still greater efforts to till the land and harvest the grain; we must press for the training of women in every form of agricultural work, that where possible they may replace the men who have been taken from the plow, and we must meet half way any organization that is endeavoring to secure and train city women to give war service in farm kitchens so as to release the farm woman for out-door work.

"On the subject of taking the children from school for the work of production, the farm women were unanimous that this should not be done until every other source of labor, including women, had been exhausted, and they added the request that if it were necessary to use these boys and girls for harvest, the summer vacation should be arranged by the provincial governments to coincide with the time of harvest. The concluding words of the message sent out by the women of the conference to the women of all Canada should be well before us during the coming months of strain and strenuous endeavor: 'Inspired by the bravery of our men and the fortitude of the women in the war stricken countries, let us stand together and work steadfastly for victory.'"

## SUPPLEMENTING THE INCOME

Every farm woman tries to make the butter and egg money cover as much of her household expenses as she can. What other means for making money have you found? In this contribution, it is my hope, that I may be able to assist some one of the many farm women who are putting forth such brave efforts to assist their husbands, and also their needy fellow beings by adding to their probably slender income. Our farm being situated about three miles from the country village and as we have young people of our own, it has been one of our pleasures to invite some of the young people of the village, young men or women who are far from home and home pleasures, to partake of our hospitality. In so doing it has happened a few times that having enough room and to spare, we have taken a boarder. Of course in these days of runabouts and cars a young man is better able to take advantage of such a chance than one without. Such was the case here. Accordingly I had a gentleman boarder all summer and fall and it certainly was not a great deal of trouble either. I made him feel at home and that he was considered as one of the family. He took his meals with the family, sat in the kitchen or sitting room, just as he chose, often helped wash dishes, brought or carried errands from or to the village and we got along just fine. The money was very acceptable in times like 1916 when we were hauled out and we felt the extra work scarcely at all. A boarder is frequently looked upon as more bother than any gain attached, but I think it depends upon the way in which you take care of them. I did not set an extra table or fuss around, making myself more trouble and in turn making my boarder feel that he was putting me to a lot of trouble. Of course a great deal depends on your choice of boarder. I have been very fortunate, I have had three boarders at different times and all very congenial and pleasant to have in your home. I always feel sorry for those who have to board in a boarding house, with no home accommodation or pleasures at all but simply from their business to their meal, from there to their room or the street or such other amusements as pool rooms and picture shows.

By this means I have added not only to our income but also to our own and our fellow beings' pleasure.

"MOTHER MINE."

A squeeze of lemon in water in which rice is boiling will whiten the rice and separate the grains.



SOME ALBERTA WOMEN AT THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE  
Standing: Magistrate Emily Murphy, Edmonton; Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, Edmonton. Sitting: Miss Mary MacIsaac, Edmonton, and Mrs. W. M. Davidson, Calgary.

the next five months. Follow the provincial government bulletins regarding hog production. With best wishes for a full measure of co-operative effort along these and other essential lines."

## CONFERENCE IMPRESSIONS

Mrs. Irene Parlbry, president of the U.F.W.A. of Alberta, was a member of the war conference of women recently held in Ottawa. From all accounts of the conference, western farm women have every reason to be proud of their leaders who represented them there. You will be glad to have this message from Mrs. Parlbry herself concerning the conference.

"For the first time in the history of Canada the federal government has seen fit to call the leading women of the Dominion together to consult with it and give suggestions as to how the whole weight of the nation could be thrown into the task of finishing up this business of the war. Many of us have thought for long months that had some such course been pursued in the early days of the conflict, Canada would have been more fully awake today to the dangers she is facing and her women would have long since been mobilized to play a greater part in the struggle than up to the present they have been able to do.

"The things most emphasized at the conference were the need of men and still more men, the need of money to finance the purchases of our Allies and greatest of all the urgent need of food, more especially wheat for the starving peoples of Europe. There is one word which seems to be written large right across our horizon; that word is one before which even the horrors of the battle-field seem to pale. The dictionary holds no uglier word than this one of 'starvation,' which is the thing we

# When Eggs are Plentiful

The real value of the egg as a food product is often overlooked. We eat eggs when we are fortunate enough to have them, often because they are so conveniently and easily cooked, and when they are fresh they appeal to the appetite. The egg contains all the essential food ingredients necessary for nutrition. The white of the egg is largely albumen, which is a splendid tissue builder and easily digested. The yolk of the egg contains some protein and 30 per cent. of fat. In addition it is rich in phosphorus and lime. Now that we are hunting substitutes for meat, do not forget that eggs are one of the most valuable.

The nutritive value and digestibility of eggs is often impaired in the cooking. All foods containing albumen should be cooked at a low temperature. If eggs are cooked in water that is just below the boiling point the white will be jelly like and tender, not tough and leathery as in hard boiling. Allow two quarts of water to every four eggs, and leave in the water for ten minutes; or if a large number of eggs are to be "boiled" at once, put in water below the boiling point and set on the back of the stove where the water will keep hot but not boil. If this method is followed, eight minutes will probably be enough for the eggs. In poaching eggs the water should be slightly below the boiling point.

Scrambled eggs are delicious if properly cooked, and, tough and tasteless if they are cooked too quickly. Allow one egg or more to each person and a tablespoonful of milk to each egg. Season with pepper and salt. Have a pan on the stove with a little butter in it; when it is hot, but not brown, add the eggs well beaten and mixed with the milk. Set on the back of the stove when the mixture will cook very slowly, lifting the cooked portions from the bottom of the pan until all is a soft creamy mass. Scrambled eggs may be varied by the addition of chopped meat, cheese or any of the articles usually added to omelets. To "hard boil" eggs, leave them in water that is below the boiling point for 45 or 60 minutes, then put in cold water to prevent discoloring.

## Eggs and Cheese

Grated cheese 4 eggs  
Bread crumbs Seasoning

Cover a flat dish with the grated cheese and let the cheese soften slightly in the oven. Break three or four eggs over it. Sprinkle over more grated cheese, a little pepper and some bread crumbs. Brown and serve very hot.

## Steamed Eggs Flavored with Ham

4 tablespoons cold boiled ham 2 teaspoons dripping  
4 eggs 1 teaspoon salt  
Paprika

Brush an earthenware dish or four custard cups with bacon drippings; put a tablespoonful of ham into each cup, or the four tablespoonfuls into the bottom of the dish. Break the eggs on the ham, being careful not to break the yolks. Sprinkle with salt and a little paprika. Place the dish or the cups in a pan of boiling water; cover, and boil for five minutes, or until the egg is set. Serve at once.

## Escalloped Eggs

4 medium sized potatoes 5 hard-boiled eggs  
2 small onions 2 tablespoons flour  
2 tablespoons butter ½ cup cheese  
1½ cups milk ¼ cup buttered bread  
Salt and pepper crumbs

Slice the potatoes and hard boiled eggs, arrange potatoes and eggs in alternate layers, with the parboiled onion between each layer. Melt the butter, add the flour and stir until well blended. Then pour in milk gradually, and when it has reached the boiling point, the grated cheese. Pour this sauce over the mixture in the baking pan, cover with the seasoned bread crumbs and bake.

## An Omelet That Will Not Fall

An omelet that will not fall and that is exceptionally good both to eat and to look at may be made of the following ingredients.

1 level tablespoon cornstarch 2 eggs  
Salt and pepper 1 tablespoon butter  
½ cup milk

Melt the butter, add the cornstarch and the milk. When it thickens take from the stove. Beat two eggs separately, add to the sauce and pour into a well buttered omelet pan. Cook in the usual way or set in the oven for about ten minutes. The same principle may be

used in making a soufflé, and it will not fall.

Mrs. L. D. L.

## Fluffy Omelet

6 eggs 2 cups stale bread  
¼ teaspoon salt crumbs  
1 cup milk

Combine the bread crumbs, milk, salt and egg yolks. Beat the egg whites until stiff and fold lightly into the mixture of yolks and crumbs. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a hot frying pan. Pour on the omelet mixture and let cook till it has set and is beginning to brown; then cut it in squares and turn with a cake-turner. Serve at once. For variety, a fourth-cupful of chopped ham or grated cheese may be added.

Mrs. M. A. G.

## Foamy Omelet

Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon-colored and add three tablespoonfuls of hot water, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Beat the whites until stiff and cut and fold into the first mixture. Melt one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter in hot omelet pan, turn in mixture, spread evenly and cook until slightly browned on under side. Place in oven until firm to the touch; then fold and turn same as any omelet.

## Eggs a la Martin

4 tablespoons butter 1-3 teaspoon pepper  
4 tablespoons flour 6 eggs  
2 cups milk Grated cheese  
1 teaspoon salt

Rub together the butter and flour, add milk gradually, stir until boiling, and then add salt and pepper. Pour half of this sauce into a shallow, buttered, fire-proof platter; break in six eggs, cover with the remaining sauce, dust with grated cheese, and bake about six minutes, or until the eggs are set.

Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer.

## Eggs Scalloped with Meat

4 eggs 4 tablespoons bread  
4 tablespoons chopped crumbs  
cooked ham or tongue ½ teaspoon mixed  
1 tablespoon butter mustard  
2 tablespoons hot milk Salt and pepper

Mix the crumbs, ham and seasoning. Put about three tablespoonfuls aside, and mix the remainder with half of the butter (melted), the mustard and enough milk to form a stiff paste. Butter shallow dishes or one large scallop dish. Form the paste into little wells large enough to hold an egg. Carefully break an egg into each of these hollows and sprinkle over the top some of the dry mixture laid aside. Put a bit of butter on the top and bake until the eggs are set.

## A New Deviled Egg

6 hard cooked eggs 1 lemon  
1 box sardines Melted butter

Cut the eggs in half cross wise, take the yolks out and mix with the sardines which have been freed from skin and bones. Season with the lemon juice, pepper or salt. If a lemon is not available use vinegar in smaller quantities. Add melted butter and put back in the white of the egg.

## Cup Custard

1 pint milk 2 large eggs or three  
¼ cup sugar small ones.  
Grating of nutmeg A little salt.

Heat the milk in a double boiler, beat the eggs until smooth, add the sugar and salt, strain into cups which have been buttered, sprinkle a grating of nutmeg on each. Set the cups in a pan of warm water in a moderately hot oven and bake until set.

## Cocoanut Custard Pie

Make the custard as above. Strain into a deep plate lined with crust, first sprinkling a quarter of a cupful of desiccated cocoanut over the crust before filling it with the custard. Grate nutmeg over the top, and put the pie in a hot oven to cook the crust quickly; reduce the heat after ten minutes, that the custard may not be over-cooked. Test as for cup custard.

## Coffee Custard

For each cupful of milk tie one tablespoonful of dry coffee in a piece of cheesecloth and heat with the milk in a double boiler, then proceed as in cup custard.

## Fruit Foam

1 pint milk 3 egg yolks  
¼ cup sugar ¼ cup jelly  
Vanilla Salt

Make a soft custard of the egg yolks, the milk and sugar, when it is cool flavor. Keep the egg whites in a cool place until



50c per 1,000 Calories

6c per 1,000 Calories

# Meat Meals

## Compared with Quaker Oats Meat Costs 8 Times As Much

Madam, here are some facts which deserve your attention in these days of high food cost.

First, let us compare foods by calories—the energy value—the general unit of nutrition.

Quaker Oats yields 1,810 Calories per pound.  
Meats, eggs, fish and chicken—ten kinds of them—average 750 Calories per pound.

## Then let us compare them by cost—

Quaker Oats costs less than 6 cents per 1,000 Calories.  
Those same ten kinds of meats, eggs, fish and chicken average 48 cents per 1,000 Calories.  
That's over eight times as much.

Comparisons based on prices current at time of writing

In flesh-building elements Quaker Oats is practically the same as lean meat. In lime it is ten times as rich. In phosphorus Quaker Oats supply three times as much as beef. And all the beef and iron mixture you could drink at a dose would not supply so much available iron as a dish of Quaker Oats. So Quaker Oats—at one-eighth the cost—vastly excels by every food measure. It is the supreme food in all-round nutrition and flavor. It is the age-famed food for energy and growth. Make it your basic food. Make it the entire breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor.

# Quaker Oats

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from a bushel. When such extra flavor costs no extra price it is due to yourself that you get it.

35c and 15c per Package—except in Far West

## Quaker Oats Sweetbits

### The Oat Macaroon

1 cup sugar  
2 eggs  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
2½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked)

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla.

Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with a teaspoon, but very few on each tin as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

## Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon baking powder (mix in the flour), 2½ cups sour milk or buttermilk, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 or 2 tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk).

Process: Soak Quaker Oats overnight in milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt—add this to Quaker Oats mixture—beat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

## Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

# The Quaker Oats Company

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WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

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nearly time to serve, then beat them stiff and gradually beat into them half a cupful or more of currant or other jelly. Place this on the custard and serve very cold.

### Daisy Eggs

6 eggs ½ cup milk  
6 rounds toasted bread ½ teaspoon salt  
Pepper

Butter the toast and put it on a platter or plate which can be put into the oven. Separate the eggs, leaving each yolk separate in a small dish; beat the whites until light; pile the whites on the buttered toasted bread, which has been dipped in cold milk. With the back of a spoon make places in the white of egg and put a yolk in each; place in a hot oven for three minutes or until the eggs are set or baked to your liking. Dust with salt and pepper. Serve at once. This makes a very appetizing dish.

### Egg Culet, Tomato Sauce

4 hard cooked eggs 1 tablespoon parsley  
1 cup milk A dash white pepper  
1 tablespoon butter A dash paprika  
2 tablespoons flour ¼ teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon onion juice

First chop the whites of the eggs fine, and add to the cream sauce; add seasonings and mashed yolks; spread on a platter and cool. When firm take up one tablespoonful in floured hands and shape into oblongs two inches by two inches and one inch thick, making the ends rounded. Dip in egg beaten with one tablespoonful of cold milk, and then in bread crumbs; fry in deep fat. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

### Curried Eggs

8 or 10 eggs 1 tablespoon curry  
2 onions powder  
1 pint good stock 1 cup cream  
Rice flour to thicken

Fry two onions, sliced, in fat to a golden brown, add the stock and curry powder, and stew until the onions are tender. Then add the cream. Thicken with rice flour and let simmer a few minutes. Cut eight or ten hard-boiled eggs in halves, arrange in a deep dish and pour sauce over them.

### Eggs in Potato Nests

Potatoes Butter  
Eggs Salt and pepper

How many eggs shall be used will depend upon the size of your family and the members' appetites. At least one potato of fair size should be allowed for each person. When the potatoes have been boiled mash them and shake in all the salt you dare. As soon as the potatoes have become cool enough to handle, take up a spoonful and form into a ball. The hands may be used in shaping it and making it firm. With the bowl of the spoon make a depression in each ball, to resemble a bird's nest. Put all the balls in a buttered baking-pan or a pie-plate, and set away. In the morning slip them into the oven and as soon as they get hot break an egg into each nest and season with salt, pepper and butter. Put back into the oven long enough to cook the eggs. Remember that if you put the eggs on cold potatoes the under part will not get cooked.

### Maple Cup Custards

3 eggs 3 tablespoons maple  
3 cups hot milk sugar  
Salt ¼ cup cream

Beat the egg, add the scraped maple sugar. Pour over all the hot milk and the quarter cup of cream, the latter may be omitted. Place in wetted custard cups, place these in a dish of hot water and bake in a slow oven.

### Cereal Omelet

1 cup cooked cereal 2 eggs  
¼ teaspoon salt Pepper  
1 tablespoon butter

Add the eggs to the cereal, the salt, pepper and, if you have it, one tablespoon chopped parsley. Melt the butter in an omelet pan, turn in the mixture and cook until firm.

### Baked Spaghetti with Eggs and Cheese

4 hard cooked eggs 4 ounces spaghetti  
1 heaping tablespoon 2 tablespoons grated  
butter cheese  
½ cup white sauce Salt and pepper

Cook the spaghetti until tender, drain. Thickly butter a fireproof dish, put a layer of spaghetti, then one of slices of hard-boiled eggs, dust with a little salt and pepper. Put in spaghetti and more egg until the dish is full, ending with spaghetti. Pour the white sauce over this and sprinkle with cheese. Put the rest of the butter on top. Bake in a fairly quick oven for ten minutes or more.

*The Country Cook.*

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# Farm Women's Clubs

## GREETINGS TO MEMBERS

Mrs. S. V. Haight, the new president of the Saskatchewan Women's Section of the Grain Growers' association, sends the following message to all Saskatchewan members:

"To our Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, I send greetings. I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your president for the coming year. I thank you for the sympathy and co-operation you have always given me since I entered the Grain Growers' work, and I look forward to that same sympathy and co-operation in the year before us. Mrs. McNaughton has given up the presidency but to enter a field of perhaps greater usefulness as your provincial secretary-treasurer, a position of the utmost importance now that our society has grown so large. Our new vice-president, Mrs. Flatt, needs no introduction. Her splendid work as convener of our Social Service Committee is well known and she has been on our executive so long now that the work is well known to her. And Erma Stocking is still on the board. We only hope her health will permit her to stay this time. Mrs. Frith, our new member on the executive, is director for District Seven. This is her third year as director. Her especial work has been among the non-English-speaking of the province, a very necessary and important question at this time.

"We will all be glad to meet you and know you better and we especially request that you correspond with your district director and work with her to increase your membership and organization this coming year. Help her to canvass your district and to make your district meetings and conventions the success they deserve to be. Report often to your provincial secretary, Mrs. McNaughton, at Harris. Tell her of your successes or difficulties. Remember too that we are affiliated with the Social Service Council, and they are depending on us for a part of their expenses, and the more money they have to do with the more work they can do. And in planning your patriotic work remember this is a patriotic duty.

"And our Equal Franchise Board now to be known as 'the Citizens' Educational Board.' I have been the convener of your franchise committee since the birth of the Equal Franchise Board. The W.G.G.A. were asked five cents per member to help sustain this board. The first year you responded splendidly and our contribution was \$55, although \$50 was all that was asked. Last year our contribution was less than \$10. Can you not make this up this year and also send in the \$50 for 1918? Remember the Franchise Board or the Citizens' Educational Board is the link that unites us with the W.C.T.U. and Equal Franchise Leagues now known as Citizens' Educational Leagues. This is the board that circulated petitions and sent deputations to parliament to secure the franchise for women. They also sent out circulars instructing women as to who could vote at provincial and municipal elections. This board is very important. Please help to keep it in existence. Five cents per member is all we ask.

"Regarding our war work, until this awful war is over, our greatest work must be food production, more wheat, another pig or two, a few more hens and a larger garden. And it is to be hoped that some plan may be devised whereby all surplus may be conserved this year.

"Again thanking you for your confidence and asking your further co-operation to make 1918 a banner year."

## OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE

A number of rallies and membership contests are about to take place. Will you remember our W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund? Please.

Previously acknowledged \$1093.30  
Lost River G.G.A. 29.00  
Mrs. Geo. Connick, Gull Lake 2.00  
Bratton W.G.G.A. 15.00  
VIOLET McNAUGHTAN,  
Hon. Sec., W.G.G.A.

## RESTROOM WAYS AND MEANS

Mabel Hammer, secretary of the Mountain View W.S.G.G.A., says: "On January 23 a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. Hampton. Mrs. F. Arnott, of Cymric, was elected a delegate to the convention. Mrs. Arnott is one of our most indefatigable workers and has practically held our association together, besides being the chief organizer of the Red Cross branch we formed in 1916. She keeps us busy sewing and knitting throughout all meetings, whilst others who do not knit read interesting papers. Two papers are read at each meeting. We devote part of our time to Grain Growers' business and part to the Red Cross. Our Red Cross secretary, Mrs. J. Lock, reports that she has been able to send in, since October, \$350 besides sundry parcels of comforts. We all thought this splendid and intend doing our best to keep up this standard. At this last meeting our chief topic for discussion was 'The ways and means for providing a rest room.' Most of our members intend visiting the convention, if only for one or two days. All who possibly can, will, of course, stay the full time."

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

Mrs. James Adams, secretary of the Armistion W.S.G.G.A., writes that they have organized a very successful Young People's club. This club held an entertainment a few weeks ago and raised

this \$92 was donated to Belgian Relief fund, \$8.00 in cash donated to the Red Cross society, and in August garments to the value of \$45 were shipped to Red Cross headquarters at Regina, and on November 2, another shipment of garments valued at \$27.35, forwarded to Red Cross headquarters at Regina. Last year the association did all they could by making quilts and clothing for needy in our own district. They are taking up this work again this winter. The money on hand at the beginning of the year was \$7.75. The money taken in during the year \$287.50, making a total of \$295.25. We paid out during the year \$254.20, leaving on hand a balance of \$41.05."

## WARMS THE HEART

Mrs. Florence Macgregor of Arden, one of the Manitoba Grain Growers' directors, tells us how they are cultivating the community spirit where she lives. She says: "I would like to tell you about our efforts this winter to revive our Winchester community spirit. We are rather isolated every winter on account of bad roads, caused by drifts, etc., so we do not get to town so easily as some other communities. Being a very congenial community at all times, this was quite easily done in the following manner: At the beginning of the new year we decided to have a community evening every two weeks, everyone being welcome regardless of creed or nationality, to be held in the school. The program was to consist of

that always crops up to hinder our meetings. Have 22 members paid up for this year and there are likely more, in fact I know there are several coming next meeting. I had a note from Mrs. Root from Gilmore city, Iowa, and she was highly pleased with the honor her local bestowed on her by making her director. She is brimming over with enthusiasm, so there will be lots of good work done by her when she gets back. We had a joint meeting with the men the last time, hearing delegates reports from both unions. This took a lot of time, so anything further in the way of work was impossible for that evening. While the men were finishing up their business we had a sort of social chat, delegates and visitors of convention giving interesting information of same to members and visitors of the evening. Two visitors were present from Maple Leaf U.F.W.A., one of them having been on a visit to the States, gave us some interesting information regarding food conservation across the line. That is one of the main topics for the discussions we are aiming at carrying on at a number of our coming meetings, besides the ever important subject of community welfare, which was the main object from the first. The meetings every month are so well attended that our 50 cups and plates did not suffice, so now we have another 50 for the coming meeting. Our Red Cross tea brought \$5.60."

## IN TOUCH WITH ABSENTEES

"Carbon U.F.W.A. had a large meeting on February 8 to hear the delegates' reports and transact business. The meetings have up to this time been held before the men held theirs, and these have generally been hurried, and as the women would not say a word before the men, a few did all the talking and got nowhere. It was decided at the last meeting that the members should meet at the homes in turn in the afternoon on the second Friday of each month. This club has a splendid idea of keeping in touch with absent ones by sending them letters occasionally. We would suggest that for this purpose a hectograph might be found useful."

## ENTHUSIASM RAMPANT

The following after the convention message was sent by one of the U.F.W.A. directors: "What or how can we best put before the rural women why they should organize. I can say how much it has helped our women and I want to know all the advantages of organization so that I can present it in as attractive a way as possible. Our women came back from convention so enthusiastic. It seems to have been catching, as they are all coming in and paying their dues as never before. We had 22 out on Saturday, most of them eight or ten miles from the meeting place. One of our members who had never 'spoken in meetin'' before read a little report of what she had learned in convention, which was applauded and proved what I have always held, that it was an education for the rural women. Our women took kindly to sending all their daughters and doing something to finance our organization; and the men are going to help us to give a supper and dance the last of this month."

## A PULL ALTOGETHER

We are glad to publish this little note of Mrs. Armour's, of the Nanton U.F.W.A. What cannot "a strong pull and a pull altogether" accomplish?

"I will tell you a few things I learned at the convention. One thing is that we have not been taking the interest in our local that we should have done. In 1916 we were among the strong locals of the province, but now I see many of them have gone far ahead of us in numbers. Now why is this? It is because they have worked individually and as a body, while we have thought but little and done less about advancing our locals. I noticed several women with small children at the convention. Now I do not believe many of us would have been interested enough to have gone under the same conditions,



NEIDPATH MEMBERS AT CONVENTION

Upper Row, left to right: Mrs. M. P. Smith, Mrs. J. Black, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Lamb. Lower Row, Mrs. W. F. Tennant, Mrs. J. Mitchell (Director District No. 14 and President Neidpath Section), and Mrs. E. McColl, Secretary.

quite a creditable amount for patriotic funds. The Armistion local raises money for Red Cross fund. Their first activity was to make a quilt which they sold by subscription tickets at their annual picnic on the first of July, realizing for that purpose \$36. It has been suggested that they join in with the men, but this cannot be arranged until the annual meeting.

## AN ENERGETIC SECTION

Spy Hill W.S.G.G.A., Secretary Mrs. R. J. Meudauer, writes us the following account of their annual meeting: "There are 28 members in the Spy Hill local. During the past year 11 regular meetings have been held. As we have no rest room our meetings were held at the home of Mrs. G. Crossen, one of our members. At all the meetings light refreshments were served and a short social time enjoyed. As our greatest difficulty in getting up concerts to raise money seemed to be the want of a musical instrument, early in 1917 some of the members discussed buying a piano and renting it to parties using the hall. Later, however, they gave up this idea and decided that for the present, or as long as necessary, we do all we possibly can for war sufferers and the needy in our own district. So in different ways, such as providing oyster suppers, raising subscriptions, giving concerts and selling ice cream the association has raised \$287.50 during the past year. Out of

papers on some subjects that would be of special interest to us, also applicable to the present time of the year in this community. Sometimes we had a round table talk on a subject which would draw each person present into giving their opinion. We make a point of placing someone on the program each night who has not been in the habit of taking part in any programs. I must say this has been a decided success. We also provide for games. Having an organ in the school we furnish a quantity of familiar music and have an old-fashioned singing bee. Needless to say we are training our voices in every key on that organ board. Strange no one enjoys it half so much as we who are singing. We serve a plain lunch of sandwiches and tea. As near as possible to eleven o'clock we sing 'God Save the King,' and go home with a peculiar warm feeling at our hearts towards all humanity and refreshed for the duties of the future. So far we have not made any charge at the door, but are planning something special for the last meeting before seeding, when we intend making a contribution towards patriotic purposes."

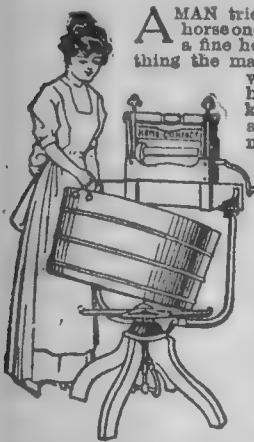
## COMMUNITY WELFARE

The following very interesting letter has just come to hand from Mrs. J. E. Krefting, of Asker: "Just a few lines to let you know we are going on with our work for the coming year as well as we can despite the severe weather



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Our "GRAVITY" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900" line.

And I said to myself lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer (see illustration) will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other ma-

chine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for the people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in Six Minutes.

State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand, Engine Power, Water or Electric Motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet.

Address me personally—N. I. MORRIS, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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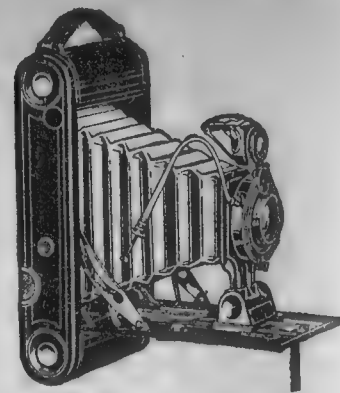
but it showed that they were interested. Now let us try this year to build up, make a strong pull and all pull together for the advancement of our order. Another thing I have noticed in our local is that we sit back too much and let the other person do the work and when she does it to the best of her ability, someone must criticize. Now let us all work together this year and overlook each other's faults."

### MUSIC HATH CHARMS

The regular meeting of the Medstead Homemakers' Club was held at the home of Mrs. Maginnes on February 14. As it was felt that the distance was so great for the majority of the members, Mrs. Maginnes kindly invited us to take dinner with her. The meeting opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf for ever," Miss Maginnes presiding at the organ. There was a letter of thanks and official receipt from the secretary of the Red Cross Society for \$50 sent by the club. Also a communication re membership of the Red Cross Society. Nine of our members decided to become associate members of the Red Cross Society and the secretary agreed to forward the money. One member and one visitor present had already become members of the Society thus making 11 members in connection with the Club. The secretary announced that \$2.15 had been spent in delicacies for sick persons during the month. It was then decided to give a surprise to Mrs. Bass on February 18, as she is soon leaving the district, it being left in the hands of Mrs. Perry to get her a small memento. Mrs. Maginnes and Mrs. Starling promised a cake each and Mrs. Whitt bread and butter for the March tea. It was next decided to start a co-operative library in connection with the club, with Mrs. Starling as librarian. The annual meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Worsley on March 14, and the auditors will meet an hour in advance of the meeting to audit the books. The meeting terminated with the singing of the national anthem, after which the members greatly enjoyed the music supplied by the host and hostess accompanied by their daughter. Supper was then served and very reluctantly members made a start for home. This meeting will long be remembered by those present.

### A BETTER LOCAL THIS YEAR

The following interesting report has come to hand from Mrs. G. Beatty, secretary of Nanton U.F.W.A.: "Mrs. Sears, our district director, whom we are pleased to have as a member of our Nanton local, informed me that you would like to have a report of the doings of our local at intervals. Up to date we have twenty-seven paid-up members. There are several of our members away for winter, who have not paid. We expect to have all our former members, and so far have five new members and expect several others. We have been having a good attendance and everyone seems to be taking a keen interest. We have not yet made out our programme for the season, but expect to do so very soon. We had one of our members taken away from amongst us and had a nice note from her husband thanking us for thoughtfulness shown here, and hoping that our club should be spared to continue its good work. Our delegates to convention brought good reports and ideas. I am enclosing a copy of Mrs. Armour's, which seemed to strike us very much, and it is to be hoped we will be able to comply with her ideas. At one of our meetings, Mrs. Price gave us a short talk on the trench life, as related by her son, Lieut. Price, who has returned after being home on furlough. Mrs. Sears informs us we have not been holding our own in the provincial finances, so we have decided to turn in our full membership dues and derive our funds from some other source. The U.F.A. gave a debate and literary entertainment, and supper followed by a dance, on Thursday, February 28th. The U.F.W.A. gave the men a supper in November last, of which I expect you heard. This was in return, only no charge was made, the women serving supper. Arrangements were made that after expenses were paid the U.F.W. was to get the balance in hand. We women also intend holding a bazaar on March 30th. I might



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Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezone.



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cents

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say we are going to try to accomplish something this year. There is certainly lots we might do and we have a lot of good workers if the right thing is put before them in the right way."

### A MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

An interested member of the Didsbury Women's Institute volunteers this excellent report of her society's work: Your Club page in the Grain Growers' Guide has proved very interesting to a large circle of ladies in this community, and we thought that through your pages, we would like to let others know what the Didsbury Women's Institute has been accomplishing in the past three years.

First of all we took as our aim and object the improving of the Didsbury cemetery, which was surely a disgrace to the community.

Through the untiring efforts of our president and the co-operation of the members, we raised by voluntary subscription and hard work, serving dinners, teas, etc., the required funds with which to accomplish what we had started out to do, and today we have one of the finest cemeteries, for a small town in the province of Alberta. In connection with this we have papered, painted, bought linoleum and made a comfortable home for an old couple who were unable to do this for themselves. We have also been sewing once a month for the Red Cross. In December, 1916, we had twenty members.

It was voted at our meeting that month to start a campaign for new members. Two captains were appointed and they chose sides. The losers were to furnish a banquet to the winners and also to the new members. It was a very spirited campaign and through it we secured seventy new members. Miss McIsaac was with us at the banquet and gave us a splendid talk. The losers served chicken dinner to over one hundred guests. As the writer was one of the losers, "Nuf said."

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S PINIO

"Our W.G.G.A. takes a great interest in the school boys and girls and try to give them an outing or some other pleasure. Last year we gave them a picnic, held at Surbiton. There is a lake there and trees, which make it ideal for a picnic. We conveyed the children there in autos. It was 13 miles from town. We had races for them and gave prizes for same. Then the children waded and had fun swimming, and as usual there was the picnic lunch and treats. We returned in the evening with a tired but happy crowd, so were well repaid for our effort to give them pleasure. I am enclosing a post card of our picnic for your page. Our club is not very large, 15 members, but hope to have more after the weather gets warm. We have donated \$20 to the W.G.G. Ambulance fund, \$5 to the Equal Franchise board, \$5 to the Y.W.C.A., Saskatoon, \$5 to The Guide Red Cross, \$5 to the Belgian Relief fund. On January 22 we held a box social, dance and musical program, and realized \$105. Our president will be our delegate to convention at Regina. We are having a consolidated school at Dinsmore, and may say the W.G.G.A. members were very active and interested in working for same."—Mrs. W. W. Lewis, Dinsmore.

### CLUB BRIEFS

Carstairs, since January 1, has taken in \$16 in renewals and \$1.00 for one new member. The members have decided to give the whole membership fee, that is \$1.00, to the Central office and raise the balance in other ways. Twenty-five members were present at the last meeting.

Don't forget the membership drive in all three provinces. The women's membership is growing almost faster than it can be handled in two provinces and we have not heard from the third but indications are that it also is growing. If there are five women in your community who would like to form a Section, write your provincial secretary, Manitoba's secretary is Miss Amy Roe, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan's secretary is Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris, Sask.; and Alberta's secretary is Mrs. Leona Barrett, Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alberta.



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14







# Young Canada Club



By DIXIE PATTON

## GOOD GIRLS AND BOYS

Our Blue Cross contributions are keeping up as well as ever. The Guide is very proud of its girls and boys and appreciates what they are doing for the wounded animals at the front. Next week the prize-winners in the latest competition, "How girls and boys may help in the greater production campaign," will be announced. Many good stories have come in.

### Blue Cross

Minnie Stewart, Cullyton, Sask.	\$0.10
Edith Simpkinson, Hyde, Sask.	.25
Neva Delany, Wrightville, Sask.	.10
Walter Delany, Wrightville, Sask.	.10
Carl Morey, Amelia, Sask.	.10
Margaret Bowyer, Maple Creek, Sask.	.50
Frank Bowyer, Maple Creek, Sask.	.50
Annie Patton, Brooks Stn., Sask.	.25
Elizabeth Thompson, Fielding, Sask.	.50
Stanley Law, Maple Creek, Sask.	.25
Nora Cowan, Colonsay, Sask.	.10
Orval Van Nortwick, Kinley, Sask.	.25
Allan McConnell, Birnie, Man.	.50
Violet Hall, Ernfold, Sask.	.25
Ione Pearsons, Keeler, Sask.	.25
Ruby Fergusson, Cross	.25
Alice Topping, Jenner, Alta.	.10
Irene Jamieson, Delburne, Alta.	.25
Marion Jamieson, Delburne, Alta.	.25
Ove, Kristina, Maria and Ernest Hansen, Cavell, Sask.	.60
Helen Ellwood, Goodwater, Sask.	.25
Tommy Pendlebury, Oban, Sask.	.60
Edith Groves, Major, Sask.	.25
Peter Rowley, Naseby, Sask.	.50

DIXIE PATTON.

## MY HORSE

I have a horse and his name is Gordon. In the winter my sister and I drive him to school. One day, when we were driving to school the horse ran away. The tugs came undone and the shafts also. The next day, when we were coming home from school, he upset the cutter, but he did not run away. When the cutter upset my sister fell into a snow bank and she could not get out, so I had to pull her out. We

were always very careful after that, and we did not get upset again.  
MATTHEW CAMPBELL.  
Pine Creek Station, Man.

## NEARLY AN ACCIDENT

I am very glad that you have started a fund for the wounded horses at the front, as I am a great lover of horses and like to see them well cared for. My brother and I were out riding after cattle one day when he roped a steer and tied it to the horn of his saddle. The cinch broke and the steer ran into the bush with the rope and saddle, which caught against a tree and held him there until we were able to catch him. My niece, Margaret Bowyer, and myself are showing our sympathy for the wounded horses by giving 50 cents each.

FRANK BOWYER.

Maple Creek, Sask.

## THE DISOBEDIENT BUNNY

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I am nine years old and in grade four at school. I am going to tell you a story of a bunny. There was once a bunny who was very disobedient. On his birthday his mother

had given him a ski-cycle. He soon learned to ride it, and next morning he started on his way to school. Now before he started he promised his mother he would be careful. But alas! He was not, for he ran right into a pile of stones and upset himself. His mother came and carried him home and he said: "I never had such a hard fall in my life." "That fall has saved you many accidents," said his mother. The bunny said that he deserved it too. Wishing your club every success.

ANNIE PATTON.

Brooks Station, Alberta.

## OUR CHRISTMAS TREE

Once upon a time there was a Christmas tree. It was a fir tree and lived in the woods. One day a man came with a sleigh and horses and cut down the tree. Then he put it on the sleigh and took it to the city of Winnipeg. But the tree did not see what he was doing, for the man wrapped it in paper and ropes and another man bought it. Then it was carried to a train. It felt itself thrown in a corner. The train started and went a long way. The conductor called to the driver, "Fortier," and then the door was opened

and the tree was taken out and the train went on. The tree was put in a sleigh and taken to a house. The man cut the ropes and took off the paper and the tree saw three children dancing about it. Then they put it in a box and stood it up in the corner. There was a big star and three Christmas bells and a large light. It heard the children say: "It is Christmas Eve." A lady hung the tree with tinsel balls and candles.

The children were gone to bed and everything was dark and still. After a long time the tree heard something coming down the chimney. Pretty soon a funny old man looked out and said: "Ho, ho, and here is a Christmas tree." And he put presents on the tree and around it and then went up the chimney. In the morning the lady lit the candles and the children came scampering, saying: "See what Santa has brought. Oh, what has he sent us!" "This is the happiest day I ever had," said the Christmas tree.

BERTIE DAVIS.

Fortier, Man.

## A FARMER'S GIRL

I live on a farm five miles from town. I like living on a farm. We have been having very cold weather. Daddy has had to haul hay all winter for the cattle. We have got quite a lot of cattle and 20 horses. I like the animals very much. I like reading and music. I have been to school quite a lot. School stops through the winter because it is too cold. We are going to start school on the 18th of March. I am 11 years old and I am in the fifth grade. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross, wishing you much success. I have two brothers; one is just a baby, the other is seven years old. He goes to school with me. He does not go out much in the winter. This week I have been helping Daddy haul hay. We had six stacks of hay this year, and we have only one left. I hope to see this letter in print as it is my first letter.

HILDA FOOTE.

Lloydminster, Sask.

## THE DOO DADS GO IN FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

The Doo Dads are great mimics. They have heard so much about greater production that they have decided to try their hand at farming. Doesn't Poly make a great plowman? He couldn't get his mice to pull until he got one of the Doo Dads to coax them along with some cheese. The cheese must be pretty strong for the little fellow is holding his nose. They are making the mice work so hard that Flannelfeel, the Cop, is wondering if he should arrest them for cruelty to animals. Back in the field some more are busy with the seed but the crows seem to be eating it as fast as they can get it into the ground. Poly is chopping the wood for the kitchen fire. A chip from his axe has struck his little helper right on the nose. Here are Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, and Smiles, the Clown. Percy is all dressed up like a country gentleman. Smiles is boasting to him about the big fat frogs which he has in the pen. He thinks he is doing his share in greater production. The Doo Dads, like some people, like to eat frog's legs. You wouldn't like to eat them, would you? What in the world have those Doo Dads got in the pen? One is tugging on the rope; another is prodding it along from behind while the Doo Dad on the roof is ready to lasso it when it gets its head out. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, thinks he is in for a big feed. He is trying to steal that big juicy pie, but he is going to be disappointed for that little Doo Dad with the fork will jab him in the back. See that cross looking old fellow doing his washing. He has washed the Baby Doo Dad and put him out on the line to dry. Isn't that a funny thing to do! The soap suds are flying in every direction. Old Doc Sawbones, who has charge of the Doo Dads' farm, noticed them falling, and he thinks it is raining. To tell the truth the Doo Dads don't like work very well, but it is to be hoped they have a big crop to repay them for their labor.



# Our Ottawa Letter

Rapid Progress Being Made—Main Estimates Total Quarter-Billion

Ottawa, March 22.—The Union government parliament made a new record for business performed during the first week of a session. This was largely due to the circumstance that the house for the first time on record met on a Monday. Contributory causes were the readiness of the government with its business and the action of the opposition in not unnecessarily prolonging the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It is true that this was in a measure accidental, but the effect on the business was the same.

So much has been done that I will pass over the opening ceremonies with but scant reference. It would be more proper to say the lack of opening ceremonies because all the frills were cut out. The brilliant military guard for the governor general was missing and the guns did not boom from Nepean point, but this did not deter the house from meeting twice to re-elect Hon. E. N. Rhodes as speaker, and to hear the speech from the throne read, after which the preliminary stage of the debate on the address was disposed of and the house adjourned until Tuesday. Then the address was adopted and parliament was ready for business.

Just a word or two as to the unusual composition of the new parliament would not be amiss. The presence in the house of 125 unfamiliar faces and the intermingling on the government side of Grits and Tories gave a touch of unreality to the proceedings at first, but this will gradually wear away. The majority of the Liberal Unionists sit on the government side although a few, including Hon. W. S. Fielding, have adopted the course of occupying seats on the opposition side at the back of the chamber. When Mr. Fielding made his first speech on a motion of Mr. Burnham's respecting mail carriers contracts he had to come forward to be heard. The solid group of 82 opposition members look numerically as strong as the opposition of the last session, but proportionately smaller because the increase in membership of the house has been gathered in by the government forces.

## Forecast of Legislation

The speech from the throne consisted principally of a review of what has been accomplished by the government. The new announcements were that the franchise would be extended to women; that a Daylight Saving Measure would be introduced; that there would be further taxation of war profits and of incomes and that the consolidation of the Railway Act which was held up by the Senate last session would be proceeded with.

## Full Franchise for Women

The bill to extend the franchise to women and the daylight savings measure have already been introduced in the commons, and the railway bill in the senate. At future elections all women over the age of 21 will qualify to vote the same as men, unless they happen to be married to an alien enemy. The daylight savings measure will move the hands of the clocks forward for one hour in the summer months for a period to be fixed by the government. This may not be a very popular move in the country districts, more particularly out West where there is "daylight to burn," but there has been a strong move in favor of its adoption in cities and towns. The United States having decided to advance the clocks, it will doubtless be more convenient in many ways for Canada to do the same.

Another quite unusual happening has been the choice of Mr. Geo. E. Boivin, Liberal member for Shefford, as deputy speaker of the house. Apart from Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, there are only two government members familiar enough with both languages to act as presiding officer—Chabot of Ottawa and Mackie of West Edmonton. Neither one nor the other wanted the job. There was considerable objection on the part of Liberals from Quebec to the appointment of a member from

their side but the difficulty was smoothed over by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, when the appointment was made, expressed his regret that so few of the government supporters were familiar with the French language. Boivin is a very capable chap who has made a close study of the rules of the house, and it is believed that he will make a fair assistant presiding officer of parliament.

The capital has been buzzing with rumors for weeks as to the future of Sir Thomas White, who went to California some weeks ago, broken in health. It has been reported that in addition to being ill Sir Thomas has been dissatisfied, and that he would resign. A statement made by Sir Robert Borden, yesterday, in the house, indicates the possibility of some truth in this report. He said that Sir Thomas would be glad to be relieved of his portfolio but that he was deterred from resigning by a strong sense of duty. Sir Robert is in correspondence with the absent minister and will make a further statement after Easter.

## Main Estimates \$252,000,000

Main estimates totalling \$252,000,000 were tabled today and an interim supply bill providing the government with finances for the first two months of the fiscal year passed. This had to be done in a rush because the Senate having, as usual, nothing to do in the early part of the session adjourned until April 8 when there will be some business in waiting from the lower house. The estimates show a decrease of about \$2,000,000 as compared with the fiscal year about to close. Provision is made for \$25,000,000 by way of loans to the C.N.R., and of \$7,500,000 to the G.T.P. It is explained, however, that this is really the money the expenditure of which was authorized last session, and that it has nothing to do with the ultimate solution of the railway problem.

The debate on the address was dis-

posed of in two days. Apart from the mover and seconder the discussion was confined to speeches by Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Chas. Murphy who made a personal attack on Hon. N. W. Rowell. Then it quite unexpectedly collapsed because no member rose to continue the discussion. A number of opposition members wanted to speak, but they thought the government would put up someone to reply to Mr. Murphy and were not in the house. The government, quite naturally, was anxious to get on with its business and as no one rose on that side of the house the motion for the adoption of the address was declared carried to the subsequent chagrin of quite a number of budding orators.

## Sir Wilfrid's Position

Interest of course centred in what Sir Wilfrid Laurier would say when he for the first time met the new Union government in debate, with many of his old-time followers facing him and his rank and file of English speaking followers thinned almost to the disappearing point. Apparently, he was not much perturbed, or perhaps it was that he has too much self control to reveal his real feelings. He made it clear from the outset that his disposition was to criticize the new administration just as severely as he had criticized the Borden government. As a matter of fact he refused to admit that there had been a change of government, arguing that as long as the prime minister had not been supplanted by someone else the government was the same. He would admit that there had been a change in the complexion of the administration. The inclusion of a number of Liberals, he said, was an improvement. It had strengthened the government. He gave the Liberal Unionist ministers credit for having joined the government from conscientious motives and compared Sir Robert Borden's action in bringing them in as an infusion of blood into a patient as a last effort to save his life. Sometimes, he said, this proved to be fatal, but he hoped that such would not be the fate of the Liberals who had joined the government.

As generally expected Sir Wilfrid condemned the Franchise Act and the

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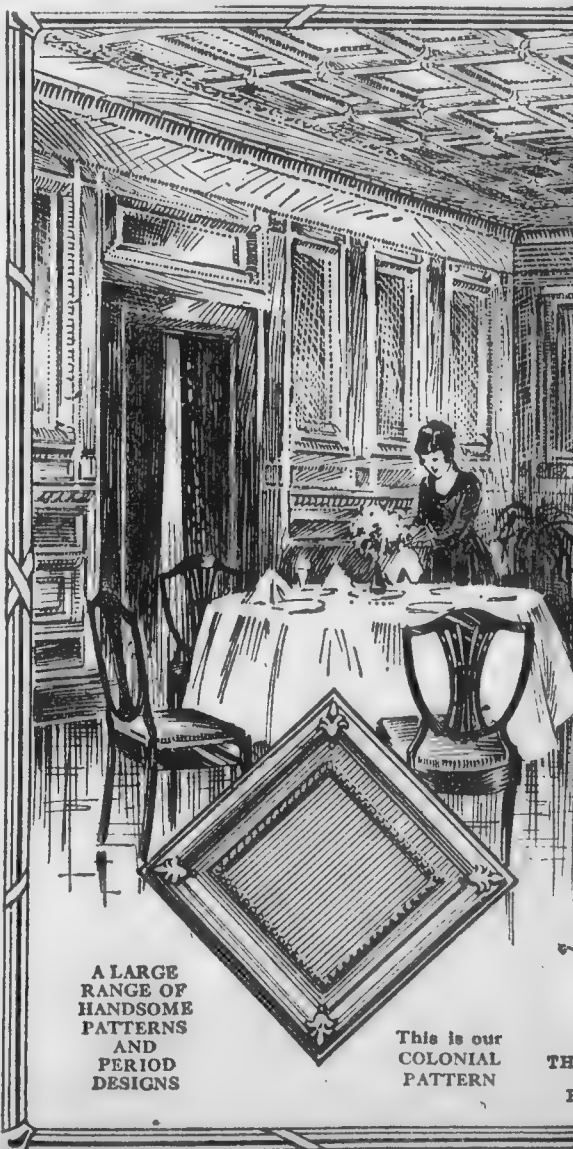
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"In Business Twenty Years"

War Time Elections Act, and claimed that the general election had not been honestly conducted. He asserted that there were twenty thousand more soldiers votes cast in Canada than official statements admitted were in the country before the election. The Opposition leader thought it was regrettable that the government had been brought into power by what he deemed to be questionable methods. He asserted that the position of the opposition in regard to the war had not changed. In the past the war measures of the government had been supported with the one exception of the proposals in regard to conscription. The opposition would continue to support war measures with the same reservation.

## Borden's Reply to Laurier

Sir Robert Borden in his reply first touched rather briefly upon the criticisms of the leader of the opposition and then launched into a review of what the government has done in regard to increased production, war time



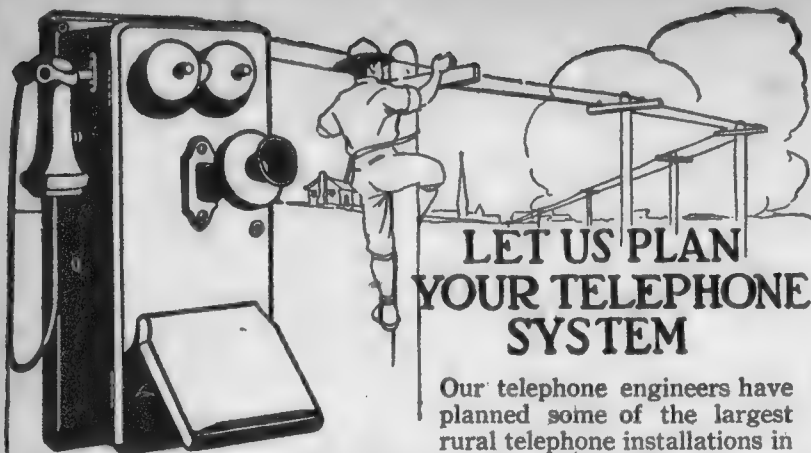
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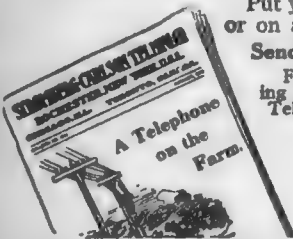
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<b>THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT</b>	
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prohibition, shipbuilding and other matters which have engaged the attention of the ministers.

Dealing with Sir Wilfrid's references to the inclusion of Liberals in the cabinet he said that such was the purpose of the move to organize a Union government, and intimated that the number of Liberal ministers was likely to be increased, in order to provide equal representation for both parties. "The present government," the Prime Minister went on to say, "was formed for the purpose of giving a just representation to all those elements of the population who are animated by a sincere desire to throw the full efforts of Canada into the war. It was formed, further, with the idea of giving a just representation to the great industry of agriculture and to the labor organizations of the country. That purpose, I think, has been immeasurably well carried out; and with all respect to Hon. gentlemen opposite, I venture to

think that the great Liberal party of Canada is well represented on the treasury's benches of Canada today."

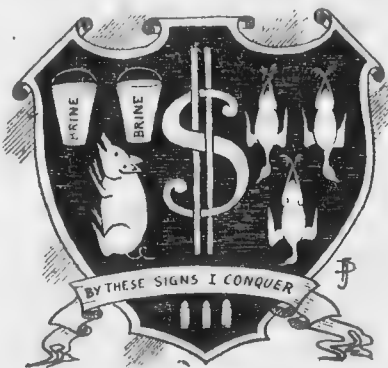
Sir Robert denied that there had been any violation of the electoral laws in connection with the last general election. "I have been," he said, "in this House for nearly 22 years, I have passed through six general elections, and I never passed through an election the methods of which were not discussed and criticised at the first session of the following parliament by the party which lost. But I have never heard anyone go so far as my right hon. friend had gone today. I want to tell him that I issued a statement which was circulated through the press of Canada, near and far, asking that the returning officers should select enumerators of both political parties and that equal representation should be given to all interests in the country. That is the first time such a course was ever pursued in Canada. The leader of the

opposition would never have dreamed of it. I venture to say that since the history of this confederation there never was an election in Canada conducted more fairly and decently than the recent one."

### Mr. Crerar's Good Work

In taking up the question of increased production of food, the Prime Minister said that Hon. T. A. Crerar, "has worked at that problem with the greatest possible industry and with very great ability." He had taken up the subject with the provincial governments, and had secured thorough co-operation on their part. Sir Robert quoted a memorandum which he had asked Mr. Crerar to submit, in which the announcement was made that, with the approval of the government, cash assistance has been promised to the various provinces as follows: Ontario, \$60,000; Quebec, \$60,000; Nova Scotia, \$30,000; New Brunswick, \$25,000; Prince Edward Island, \$5,000; British Columbia, \$15,000; Manitoba, \$25,000; Saskatchewan, \$35,000; and Alberta, \$25,000. This money is to be expended in a general way, in accordance with the memorandum submitted and agreed to by the Prime Minister.

"I venture to think," said Sir Robert, "that the thanks and congratulations of the house, and the country, will be extended to the minister of agri-



Suggested Coat of Arms for a Certain Canadian Knight

culture, for the good work which he has carried on. In connection with this I should inform the house that the superintendent-general of Indian affairs has also taken into account, the very urgent need for increased production during the present year, and has taken effective action." Sir Robert here outlined the plan to make use of the various Indian reserves to increase the production of grain and livestock.

### GERMANS OPEN OFFENSIVE

An offensive on a scale hitherto unknown during the war was opened by the German armies on a 50 mile front in the Cambrai region on March 21. It is believed that the Germans have 97 divisions engaged with a total of about 1,200,000 men. A bombardment of unprecedented severity was followed by an attack of waves of infantry in which the enemy succeeded in one place in breaking through the British system of defenses. German reports announce the fall of Peronne; Han and Chauny, with a capture of 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns. German troops penetrated beyond the Somme but were driven back. British, French and American troops are engaged.

It is believed that the central powers have thrown their entire reserve into the offensive. Although reports reports received at time of writing are fragmentary, it is recognized that the situation is serious and that if the German onslaught is not held up a rapid movement toward Paris will result. Developments of the next few days will probably have a decisive bearing on the outcome of the war. Hindenburg has boasted that he will be in Paris by April 1. British official reports, though admitting the serious nature of the operations, indicate that the Allied military authorities believe they can withstand the German advance. The slaughter of both sides is unprecedented in history, the Germans evidently being undeterred by the heaviest sacrifices of men. The Germans furnished a complete surprise by throwing shells into Paris from a gun located exactly 76 miles from the Paris City Hall. Hither-

Saves Time  
Saves Work  
Saves Money  
Does the Work

## Burn off that Stubble!

### Lightning Stubble Burner

WRITE TO THE MAKERS

**The Gladstone Lyon Co.**  
Winnipeg      Calgary

## EGGS AND Live Poultry WANTED

**EGGS.**—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	27c
Old Hens, per lb.	23c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Young Roosters, per lb.	20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	18c
Turkeys, per lb.	25c
Geese, per lb.	18c

Old Birds in Good Condition

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

**MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY**  
**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of 2 weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	27c
Hens, any size, per lb.	25c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up	25c
Geese, per lb.	20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	15c
Young Roosters, per lb.	20c-22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till April 15th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

**ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.**  
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## LIVE POULTRY

**NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES**

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb.	25c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, lb.	20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb.	22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb.	25c
Ducks, per lb.	22c
Roosters, per lb.	15c
Geese, per lb.	18c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.

The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

to 25 miles has been the utmost range of artillery. The gun is about 9 1/2 inches calibre.

The central appeal judge has decided that theological students engaged in missionary or pastoral work as prohibitioners under the discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada are not as such entitled to exemption.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, March 25, 1918)

Oats—At the close of the market a week ago, prices were near the low point of a considerable slump. On Monday, at the opening, the lowest point was touched when May futures traded at 90 cents. A lot of good buying appeared and prices advanced sharply. During the next few days there was a strong cash demand and a fair amount of good buying in the future market, with prices for May futures ranging between 94½ and 96 cents. On Saturday there was a lower turn caused by bearish sentiment on unfavorable war news. The cash demand also was slow, with a report from New York that the Wheat Export Company would be out of the market for some days.

Barley—There has been a considerable set-back in the prices of barley in all markets. Heavy receipts have caused a sharp break in the American markets, and the local prices were naturally affected. While the demand here has been steady at the reduced prices, buying has been confined largely to one firm and it is difficult to estimate whether this demand will continue.

Flax—Markets had a wide range during the week. Early advances brought May futures again over the four-dollar mark where selling became heavier. It was reported, too, that Argentine offerings were large and all markets eased off. At the close on Saturday prices were four cents higher than at the previous week-end.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oats	19	20	21	22	23	25	Week	Year
May	95½	94½	94½	95½	93½	93½	93½	93½
July	93½	92½	93½	93½	91½	90½	92	92

Flax	May	393	399	400½	395	390	385	385½	265½
July	390	396	398½	392½	387½	380	382½	268½	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS  
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, March 20, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	92,134.00	551,804.00	809,026.00
"	Oats	134,367.00	71,426.00	1,677,796.00
"	Barley	1,264.00	1,371.00	46,624.00
"	Flax	2,709.00	.....	16,216.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	41,712.40	11,460.30	332,610.10
"	Oats	54,778.08	78,330.30	1,203,920.14
"	Barley	1,915.30	.....	20,320.40
"	Flax	2,531.52	2,270.38	9,334.53
Calgary	Wheat	35,628.00	5,979.00	189,951.00
"	Oats	91,335.00	38,761.00	903,668.00
"	Barley	10,321.00	1,404.00	80,576.00
"	Flax	.....	3,050 lbs.	2,504.00

### THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, March 23

CORN—Slow demand and 3 to 5c lower; No. 5 yellow closed at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

OATS—Strong cash demand, but futures weak. Premiums unchanged early, weak toward the close, losing 1c. No. 3 white closed at 90½ to 91½c; No. 4 white oats at 87 to 91c.

RYE—Strong demand, \$3.00 paid early; sold at \$3.02 late. No. 2 rye closed at \$3.00 to \$3.02.

BARLEY—No market; buyers were not buying. Prices closed at \$1.60 to \$2.00.

FLAXSEED—Quiet, featureless; 3c under May. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.10 to \$4.13, an spot and to arrive.

### CORN IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

Ottawa, March 21.—In order to facilitate the importation of corn into Canada, the Canada food board has worked out a new arrangement with the United States food administration, which becomes effective on April 1.

On and after that date, Canadian importers of corn will be required to secure from the Canada

### FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T11	T12	T13
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	188½	184½	178½	169½	150½	118½	..	..	..

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto		Calgary		Chicago		St. Paul	
	Mar. 23	Year ago	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
<b>Cattle</b>										
Choice steers	10.50-11.50	9.50-10.25	12.00-12.75	11.25-11.85	12.75-14.50	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.50	9.50-12.50	10.00-12.50	9.50-12.50
Best butcher steers	10.00-10.50	9.00-9.50	11.50-12.00	10.50-11.00	10.25-12.75	9.50-12.50	9.50-10.50	8.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	8.50-10.50
Fair to good butcher steers	8.50-10.50	8.00-8.75	10.25-11.40	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.25	8.50-10.50	8.50-10.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50
Good to choice fat cows	9.50-10.50	7.25-8.00	9.00-10.25	8.25-9.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.50	7.25-8.00	7.25-8.00
Medium to good cows	9.00-9.50	6.00-7.00	8.00-9.00	7.50-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.50-6.75	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25
Common cows	8.00-9.00	4.00-6.00	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.25	8.50-10.50	8.00-10.00	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00
Canners	5.50-7.50	3.75-4.25	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.00	6.00-7.00	6.50-8.00	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.00
Good to choice heifers	9.50-11.25	8.50-9.50	11.00-12.00	8.50-10.50	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
Fair to good heifers	8.50-9.50	6.00-7.50	8.75-11.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
Best oxen	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	10.25-10.75	7.25-8.25	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-7.75	5.50-6.50	7.25-8.25	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-10.25	6.50-7.50	8.50-10.25	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50
Fair to good stocker steers	8.00-9.25	6.50-7.50	8.00-9.75	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$90	\$100-\$135	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$90	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80
<b>Hogs</b>										
Choice hogs, fed and watered	20.00	\$14.90	20.50	20.10	17.50-17.90	16.90-17.00	16.00-17.50	15.00-15.75	16.75-17.40	16.75-17.40
Light hogs	18.00	11.00-12.00	18.00	17.50	16.00-17.50	15.00-15.75	16.75-17.40	16.75-17.40	16.75-17.40	16.75-17.40
Heavy sows	16.50	9.00	16.50	16.00	15.00-15.75	14.00-14.50	15.00-15.75	14.00-14.50	15.00-15.75	14.00-14.50
Stags	12.00-14.00	6.00-7.00	12.00-14.00	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>										
Choice lambs	16.00-17.00	11.75-12.25	19.50-20.70	16.00-16.50	16.25-18.50	15.00-17.25	16.00-16.50	16.25-18.50	15.00-17.25	16.00-16.50
Best killing sheep	12.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	11.50-14.50	13.50-16.00	8.50-16.75	7.00-13.50	13.50-16.00	8.50-16.75	7.00-13.50	13.50-16.00

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, March 19 to March 25, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
		2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Ex 2	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3CW
Mar. 19	175	98	93½	92½	91	86	185	180	157	154	390½	355½	368½
20	175	98	93½	92½	91	86	182½	175½	154	151	396	361	374
21	176	97	93½	92½	90	85½	180	175	150	150	397½	362½	375½
22	177	98	94	93	91	86½	181	176	150	150	392	357	370
23	177	95½	91½	90½	89	84½	180	175	150	150	387	352	365
24	177	94½	90½	89½	88	83½	170	175	145	140	382	347	360
Week ago	175	95½	91½	90½	88½	83½	182½	177½	154	151	392½	371½	360½
Year ago	100	63½	61½	61½	60½	58½	107½	100	...	...	262½	258½	244½

### WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 23, were:—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	\$0.91½	\$0.90½-\$0.91½
Barley	1.65-1.80	1.92-2.00
Flax, No. 1	3.87	4.10-4.13

receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,202; hogs, 8,648; sheep, 6; calves, 66.

The run of cattle for the past week has been more liberal, in the neighborhood of 500 head more than the previous week, which resulted in a slightly lower tone all round, especially on the lower grades. Oxen and bulls were steady to slow at slightly lower prices. Receipts of stockers and feeders still continue light and mostly of poor quality. There is a tendency for a drop in this division as they have been selling so high that the country demand is falling off to some extent. While prices remain about the same, the tone of the market is not so strong as last week.

The run of hogs this week has been fair, in the neighborhood of 6,000 have come forward during the week which met steady prices at 20½. Local abattoirs are at present absorbing all the shipments.

As a result of a small offering, all prices on small stuff have been well maintained, best veal calves bringing from 12½ to 13 cents; fat sheep around 14 cents; lambs 16 cents to 17 cents. The supply is not equal to the demand.

### CALGARY

Calgary, March 23.—The United Grain Growers Ltd. report this week's Calgary stockyard receipts as follows: Horses, 636; cattle, 1,834; hogs, 2,499; and sheep, 158. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 815; cattle, 722; hogs, 1,589; and sheep, 45.

The receipts of beef cattle during the early part of the week was light and with a draggy market prices were somewhat lower. On Wednesday we sold three loads of steers for Mr. Erickson of Ponoka at \$11.75, this being about the highest paid during the week. There were heavier receipts of good cattle on Thursday and Friday with prices ruling about the same, but with new buyers on the market the competition was much keener and practically all good killing cattle were sold. We quote choice grain fed steers 1.00 lbs. and up \$11.25 to \$11.55, medium steers \$10.50 to \$11, and common stuff \$9.50 to \$10.50. There were no cows or heifers of outstanding merit and 10 cents took the best, with the bulk of the tops selling at \$9 to \$9.75. Medium cows brought \$8.25 to \$9, and common killers \$7.50 to \$8. Bulls were somewhat lower, tops selling at from \$8 to \$8.40, medium \$7 to \$8, and the poorer bologna \$5.50 to \$7. The demand for stocker steers 700 to 900 lbs. is good and a ready sale is found for all those showing breeding at from \$9 to \$9.50. As has been the case for some time past, stocker cows are the hardest class of cattle to dispose of, some of the best bringing from \$7 to \$8. Yearling heifers rising two years old sell from \$60 to \$70, and calves bring around \$45. Top price on cattle a year ago \$9.25.

A very light run of hogs was received here this week and everything sold readily. The first sales of the week were made on Thursday at 20 cents, and Friday a hog brought \$20.10, making another high price record for Calgary. Top price on hogs a year ago \$14.55.

No fat sheep on sale; we quote fat lambs 16 to 16½, wethers 15 to 16, and fat ewes 13½ to 15.

The general trend of the market was somewhat easier and cattle that would have brought 12 cents during the past few weeks sold at \$11.75 to \$11.80. The buyers are figuring that the class of beef being offered here comes too high when dressed out as the dressing percentage of our cattle does not compare favorably with cattle bought on eastern markets. We do not figure that there will be much change for the next month in beef prices, but the demand for stockers will probably improve as the season advances.

### EDMONTON

Edmonton, March 22.—The United Grain Growers Ltd. report this week's Edmonton stockyard receipts as: Horses, 55; cattle, 390; calves, 31; and hogs, 1,033. The corresponding week a year ago was: Cattle, 270; calves, 62; and hogs, 407.

This week's receipts at Edmonton stockyards were a good average run and prices on all classes held steady with the usual demand for all good quality stuff. Real choice finished steers weighing around 1,300 lbs. or over being anywhere from \$11 to \$12, with steady prospects. Choice heavy beef steers \$10 to \$11. Good butcher steers \$9 to \$10, medium grades \$8.50 to \$9, choice fat heifers and cows \$8 to \$9.75. Good butcher cows \$7 to \$8. Stocker cows \$6 to \$7. Canners and cutters \$5 to \$6. Bulls \$5 to \$7.50. Oxen \$5 to \$9. Veal calves \$9 to \$11. Top price on cattle a year ago \$9.15.

This week's run of hogs has been heavier than for some time past, and the prices obtained have made a new record in the hog market. Last Friday's close was \$19.50 off car weights. Saturday's went to \$19.75 and remained steady until Wednesday of this week, when they reached \$19.90 and held steady for the balance of the week. We wish to point out the fact that all light hogs between 140 lbs. and 110 are cut 3 cents; under 110 lbs. cut 5 cents. This is due to prevent as many light hogs as possible coming in, and to make the producer finish all hogs before marketing. Top price on hogs a year ago \$14.10.

The usual quotations on sheep. Good fat lambs \$13 to \$15, wethers \$11 to \$13, fat ewes \$10 to \$12, stocker ewes \$12 to \$16 per head.

### A PROMISING NEW WHEAT

A new wheat, midway between Marquis and Prelude in the matter of yield and ripening, has been produced by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists. In the March number of the Agricultural Gazette, the following account of this wheat is given by Dr. Saunders:—

"The new wheat, which has been named Ruby, Ottawa 623, possesses

characteristics in ripening and other qualities midway between Marquis and Prelude. It is beardless, possesses hard, red kernels, gives a fair yield, and makes flour of the highest quality in regard to color and strength. Bread made from it ranks in the first class. This wheat is the result of a cross between Downy Riga and Red Fife. Downy Riga was produced from two early sorts, Gehun an Indian variety, and Onega from Northern Russia. Ruby is recommended for trial where Marquis does not ripen satisfactorily. A very limited distribution of five-pound samples is being made to farmers requiring an early sort. A sufficient crop will be grown this year on the experimental farms to provide for a generous distribution next spring."

### LAND VALUES AND WAGES INCREASING

The census and statistics office at Ottawa has published its annual estimates of farm values compiled from reports of correspondents at the end of January, 1918. According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1916. The average values by provinces are as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$43.7; Nova Scotia, \$33.6; New Brunswick, \$28.8; Quebec, \$53; Ontario, \$55.3; Manitoba, \$31; Saskatchewan, \$26; Alberta, \$26.7; British Columbia, \$149. In the last named province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

The average wages paid for farm help during the year 1917, have increased substantially since 1916, and have again reached the highest level on record. In many cases they are double what they were before the war. For the whole of Canada the wages per month of farm help during the summer, including board, average \$63.63 for male and \$34.31 for female help, as compared with \$3.97 and \$2.28 in 1916. The average value of board per month is returned as \$19.44 for males and \$14.79 for females, as compared with \$17 for males and \$13 for females in 1916. By provinces, the average wages per month for males and females respectively, in the summer season, including board, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$39.74 and \$22.63; Nova Scotia, \$53.75 and \$26.43; New Brunswick, \$57.19 and \$28.14; Quebec, \$59.09 and \$28.98; Ontario, \$59 and \$31.96; Manitoba, \$67.97 and \$40.28; Saskatchewan, \$73.21 and \$41.09; Alberta, \$76.09 and \$44.44; British Columbia, \$78.12 and \$48.30.

As soon as it was realized by the revision of 1906, the iron and steel bounties were to be extended until 1911, the Dominion Grange presented petitions to Parliament condemning the bounty system, and urging that the "iron tubs as well as other tubs," should be permitted to stand on their own bottoms. But in its opposition to the bounty system—an opposition persisted in until the Bounties Act was at its final stage in the House of Commons—the Dominion Grange achieved no immediate success. It was, however, undoubtedly due to the opposition of the farmers, and especially to the widespread agitation in the prairie provinces, conducted by the Grain Growers' Associations that the bounties were allowed to lapse when the legislation of 1907 expired in 1911.—Edward Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada."

HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$127.50
Dance held in Marcellin Hotel, re-mitted by A. V. Bailey, Marcellin, Sask.	6.00
Wm. Daig, Lethbridge, Sask.	10.00
Contribution from the Rothbury Baseball Club, Logberg, Sask.	62.00
W. M. Houston, Regina, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$210.50



## Electrifying Canada's Railways

Continued from Page 7

Sir Adam has announced that the C.P.R., realizing the need of electrification and Canada's dependence upon a foreign nation for other fuel, is moving in the direction of a radical change in policy. The company is in constant touch with the electrified Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and within the past few months applied to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power commission for data on the cost of electrifying Ontario lines, on the cost of electrical operation, and finally on the possibility of obtaining a supply of power from the people's power system.

### Benefits of Electrification Demonstrated

Nor is Sir Adam's knowledge of electric railways theoretical. One of his first moves in this direction was the electrification on model principles of the London and Port Stanley railway, operating over a 25-mile course between his home city of London and Lake Erie. He was bitterly opposed by anti-public ownership factions, but the work was accomplished in 1915, and the road, which for 50 years had been a white elephant, was immediately put on its feet. It handles heavy freight and passenger business and multiplied its traffic capacity, on the single track, because electricity gives a railroad flexibility. The cost of operation was slashed and revenue mounted.

Canada's climate is one of Sir Adam's arguments in support of his proposals. "Engine failures" that account for demoralization of steam roads every time the mercury falls or a snow storm comes, are unknown on an electric line. The cold doesn't bother its steaming ability, nor do the snows put the locomotives' fires out.

When the continental blizzard swept over the London district in January the great trunk steam systems were hopelessly tied up within 10 hours and so they remained for upwards of a week. Some trains with six locomotives could not buck through the drifts because practically all the locomotives were scarcely able to move themselves. But meanwhile the electrified London and Port Stanley railway maintained a two-hour passenger service throughout the storm, and handled its freight traffic with dispatch. The electric locomotives, strangely at their highest efficiency under such conditions, walked through the snow-banks and, though the running time was a little slower, they always came through.

These then are among the reasons that Sir Adam is on the warpath again. Ontario hopes he may again achieve success for her, and for Canada, but frankly, Ontario's dependence this time is very largely the public ownership sentiment of the grain growing country west of the great lakes.

### CURRENT EVENTS

John Dillon, the new leader of the Irish Nationalists, declares that if the Irish convention fails the Irish question will assume within a week or two a more formidable shape than ever. He is of the opinion that Ireland is on the eve of one of the most momentous struggles in all its tragic history.

The Board of Pension Commissioners have issued a statement showing that the total monthly expenditures for pensions up to October last, was \$434,909. The increases in pensions allowed and the increased claims are expected to bring the pension list up to \$1,000,000 per month during the coming financial year.

G. H. Welsby, formerly paymaster for district No. 10, pleaded guilty to the theft of \$11,000 of Government money and was sentenced last week to one year and eleven months in the penitentiary.

All Dutch shipping in Allied ports has been seized and will be commissioned for service. Losses will be made good. Approximately 77 vessels with a total tonnage of 600,000 will thus be added to the American merchant marine. The ships in British waters will add another 300,000 to 400,000 tons to the Allied merchant fleets.

## Awards at Alberta Dairy Convention

The recent Alberta Dairy Convention was featured with a number of splendid addresses, many interesting discussions and as a result the standard of the butter and cheese produced in the province will no doubt be brought a few points nearer the degree of perfection which it is now approaching.

There are splendid competitions in the various classes, and it is a tribute to the high standard of the butter manufactured in this province, when a glance at the list of awards shows the widely distributed area over which the prizes have been dispersed.

Provincial Dairy Commissioner C. P. Marker, who had charge of the arrangements, says that he was so busy during the convention that he did not have time to realize just what a good gathering it was, but now when he gets a proper perspective, he is highly satisfied.

Following is a list of the awards:—

### Awards in "Season's Butter Scoring Contest," Alberta, 1917

	Creamery	Buttermaker	Average	
			total score	flavor score
1—Innisfail	W. Hanson	W. Hanson	96.31	41.39
2—Markerville	H. Hanson	H. Hanson	96.17	41.17
3—Calgary Central	O. Seversen	O. Seversen	95.91	40.97
4—Viking Co-operative	J. J. Skalitzy	J. J. Skalitzy	95.86	41.03
5—Campbell & Griffin, Ltd., Calgary	C. E. Whitehill	C. E. Whitehill	95.81	41.10
6—Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton	C. E. Christensen	C. E. Christensen	95.76	40.87
7—Elnora	A. A. Munro	A. A. Munro	95.65	40.89
8—Edmonton City Dairy, Wetaskiwin	R. A. Farmer	R. A. Farmer	95.58	40.70
9—Cardston	Thos. Pickering	Thos. Pickering	95.52	40.74
10—Red Deer	Geo. Neilsen	Geo. Neilsen	95.52	40.68
11—Woodland Dairy Ltd., Edmonton	F. S. Wilson	F. S. Wilson	95.26	40.31
12—Hays & Co., Ltd., Calgary	I. Keesnick	I. Keesnick	95.18	40.48
13—Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., Edmonton	J. Van Dam	J. Van Dam	95.14	40.41
14—Camrose Central	M. Valentin	M. Valentin	95.05	40.28
15—Hepworth & Trimble, Red Deer	H. W. Trimble	H. W. Trimble	94.48	40.16

A trophy and gold medal were given for first prize and silver medals to the others; in addition A. P. Slade gave \$100 in cash which was apportioned among the first eight.

### Awards in the Convention Creamery Butter Exhibit, Summer Season

This exhibit consists of a 14 pound box of butter, solid pack, put up in each of the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. Judging is made along the lines of flavor, texture, salt, color and package.

	Average
1—Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary (Alex. Storrer)	96.66
2—The Dan Mokerberg, Margerville Creamery Co., Ltd. (H. Hansen)	96.83
3—P. Pallensen, Calgary (O. Seversen)	95.83
4—Dan Mokerberg, Red Deer Creamery Co., Ltd. (Geo. Nielsen)	95.80
5—Edmonton City Dairy Ltd., Wetaskiwin (R. W. Farmer)	95.59
6—Campbell & Griffin, Ltd., Calgary (C. E. Whitehill)	95.75
7—The Dan Mokerberg, Innisfail Creamery Co., Ltd. (Wm. Hansen)	95.66
8—P. Pallensen, Olds (A. Seversen)	95.58

### The Convention Creamery Butter Exhibit, Winter Section

This exhibit consists of one 14 pound box of butter, solid pack, put up during each of the months of November, December and January. In this contest The Alberta Dairy Supplies, Ltd., of Edmonton, presented the sum of \$100, divided into eight prizes.

	Points
1—O. Seversen, Calgary Central Creamery	96
2—A. Storrer	95.8
3—Wm. Hansen, Innisfail	95.8
4—Geo. Nielsen, Red Deer	95.7
5—C. E. Christensen, E.C.D., Edmonton	95
6—Carl Anderson, Camrose Central Creamery	94.8
7—C. E. Whitehill, Campbell & Griffin, Ltd.	93.8
8—J. A. Munro, Elnora	93.5

### The Exhibitions Contest

The Alberta Dairy Supplies Ltd., Edmonton, offered two prizes for the buttermakers who received the highest awards for their exhibits at the following large Exhibitions in Canada during 1917, viz., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Vancouver, Toronto, London and Ottawa.

1—A. Storrer, of the Carlyle Dairy, Calgary. 2—W. Hansen, Innisfail Creamery.

### Grading of Creamery Butter

Supporting his statements at the Dairy Convention of the value of grading creamery butter, and showing the number of pounds graded, C. Marker, dairy commissioner, had compiled the following figures, which are of special interest.

		Creameries		Churnings	Pounds	Specials	Firsts	Seconds	O.G.
		Creameries		Churnings	Pounds	Specials	Firsts	Seconds	O.G.
Summer	Season	1915	35	6,203	3,660,900	33.0	39.7	24.3	3.0
Summer	Season	1916	35	6,953	4,214,312	43.9	41.7	12.9	1.5
Summer	Season	1917	87	7,046	4,644,646	56.3	36.3	6.7	7
		Creameries		Churnings	Pounds	Specials	Firsts	Seconds	O.G.
Summer	Season	1915	7	3,983	2,644,272	32.2	41	24.1	2.7
Summer	Season	1916	7	3,341	2,372,538	49.7	38.3	10.4	1.6
Summer	Season	1917	8	3,239	2,509,205	72.6	28.0	4.0	4
An Individual Creamery									
		Creameries		Churnings	Pounds	Specials	Firsts	Seconds	O.G.
Summer	Season	1915		618	367,633	19.2	38.1	34.5	8.2
Summer	Season	1916		611	478,329	18.4	38.3	35.8	7.5
Summer	Season	1917		831	646,274	60.2	27.6	11.1	1.1

### Butter Judging Contest

In a class of 14 creamery buttermakers taking part in this contest, George Nielsen, of The Dan Mokerberg Company's Creamery, Red Deer, won the gold watch presented by the J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Mich.

### Specials for Highest Points

Special prizes offered to the three exhibitors who received the highest number of points in their combined convention butter exhibit, summer and winter section; offered by the J. G. Cherry Company, Cedar Rapids, Ia., through the Alberta Dairy Supplies Company:—

1—A. Storrer, Carlyle Dairy, Calgary, average 96.4—90 lb. Friday butter printer complete.  
2—O. Seversen, Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary, average 95.9—Ames Cherry Moisture Test.  
3—George Neilsen, Dan Mokerberg Company, Red Deer, average 95.8—McKay Cream Sampler.

### Highest Average in June and July

Highest average score of butter exhibits, made in June and July—Special prize presented by Louis F. Nafs Company, through Alberta Dairy Supplies:—  
1—A. Storrer, Carlyle Dairy, Calgary.

### Winners of the Trophies

Wm. Hansen, of the Dan Mokerberg Company, Innisfail, won the trophy presented by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, as winner of the season's butter scoring contest. A. Storrer, of the Carlyle Dairy Company, Calgary, gets the P. Burns' Challenge Trophy, as winner of the highest average score in the convention creamery butter exhibit, summer section.

### Donated Cash Prizes

The De Laval Company gave \$125 in cash to be divided into eight prizes in the provincial special, and the same amount to be divided into three prizes in the inter-provincial special.

### Cheesemakers' Contest

This exhibit consists of one Canadian Cheddar Cheese, made during the months of June, July, August and September. Prize winners are as follows:—

	Points
1—W. Hamilton, Calgary Central Creamery	97.05
2—A. A. Buffam, Woodland Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton	95.4
3—R. O. Barkley, E.C.D., Wetaskiwin	95.3
4—N. J. Hollingsworth, E.C.D., Edmonton	94.6
5—J. B. Miller, Red Deer	94.5
6—A. A. Dunkley, Olds Central Creamery	93.95
7—Hepworth & Trimble	92.8

### Cheese Judging Contest

In a close contest, A. Storrer, of the Carlyle Dairy, Calgary, won the special prize, a Babcock Milk Tester, presented by the D. H. Burrell Co., Little Falls, N.Y., through the Alberta Supplies, Ltd., Edmonton.

### Winners of Special Cheese Prizes

All individual cheese scoring over 94 points participate in the prize money. \$75.00 offered by the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, Ontario.

A. A. Buffam, of the Woodland Dairy, Ltd., won the special prize with 97.2 points, offered by the Parke, Davis and Company, Walkerville, Ontario, to the exhibitor getting the highest scoring cheese made with Curdalc. The prize was one case of Curdalc.

W. Hamilton, of the Calgary Central Creamery, won Louis F. Nafs Co. special, presented by the Nafs Co., of Chicago, to the exhibitor of the highest scoring individual cheese on exhibition. The prize was one complete "Nafs Automatic Acidity Test." Score, 97.6 points.

W. Hamilton, of the Calgary Central Creamery, won the Ellis-Grogan trophy for highest score in the cheese contest. He also won first prize, the Canadian Salt Co. Special.—Calgary Market Examiner.

### SASKATCHEWAN SHORTHORN CLUB

During the Regina Spring Sales the Shorthorn men of Saskatchewan made an auspicious beginning in organization by starting the

Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club. Some 42 members were received at the first meeting which is an excellent beginning. A complete list of officers is not yet available but the

secretary is H. Follett, Duval, Sask. Mr. Follett is enthusiastic about the future for Shorthorns in Saskatchewan and wants to get in touch with every man breeding or intending to breed Shorthorns in that province.

The same constitution and by-laws as adopted by the Manitoba Shorthorn Club has been adopted by the new Saskatchewan club. This makes three Shorthorn clubs in Western Canada, one in each province, formed since last November when the first was started in Alberta. The secretaries of these three clubs are Chas. Beeching, Nanton, Alberta, for Alberta; Mr. Follett for Saskatchewan; and Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Manitoba for Manitoba. Every man interested in Shorthorns should get in touch with one of these men. They can tell you of many things that will assist you in your Shorthorn work and in the improvement of the common herds of the country.

### CALF COMPETITION AT EDMONTON

Dominion and American livestock associations are taking a very active interest in the calf feeding competition for the spring livestock show being held in Edmonton, April 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. They are showing their interest in a very practical way and in addition to the special prizes already announced in the spring prize list, the Dominion Shorthorn Association is giving \$50 in cash prizes and the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Association is giving \$50 and the American Aberdeen-Angus Association is giving another \$50, making a total of \$150 over and above what appeared in the prize list.

The other livestock associations that are giving special prizes and that are mentioned in the prize list are, the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, and the Alberta Provincial Shorthorn Association, \$50 each.

The Bank of Commerce and the Merchants Bank have each given \$50 towards the prizes in this event making altogether over \$1,400 in cash besides watches and a variety of special prizes.

## Rural Municipal Affairs

Continued from Page 14

At any rate the actions gave the best results.

In the matter of roads, the part of the division in which our friend resided was particularly neglected, owing to the fact that the electors had always stayed home on election day. The councillor ignored their needs and had the roads built in the parts of the division where the electors turned out to vote, which was, of course, policy on his part. Mr. Weston called the attention of the electors to the fact they were being ignored for lack of interest in municipal affairs, as shown by not exercising their franchise. At the next nomination for councillors a man from our neglected corner was nominated, and every man in the community turned out and voted on election day. Although their man was not elected, their show of opposition had a salutary effect, as the councillor visited the neighborhood the following spring to investigate the road requirements and considerable improvements were effected.

Mr. Weston next canvassed the neighborhood to find out the feeling with regard to having a telephone system installed and connected with the town. Everyone thought a telephone system would be a great acquisition, but doubted the feasibility of building one. Mr. Weston explained the "Saskatchewan Rural Telephone Act," and called a meeting in the town to talk over the project. Mr. Brierson intimated that it would be a good thing to have a system, but doubted whether the majority would agree to build one on account of the expense. The meeting was held and a company was organized, in which Mr. Weston acted as a director. After going through the necessary formalities, as laid down in the act, the telephone system was built and everyone was agreed that it was a great boon to the communities who were connected with it.

Mr. Weston, at every opportunity, made it clear that the community would keep going ahead and be developed along progressive lines as long as the idea of co-operation was held by the inhabitants and advised that the community spirit be fostered and individualism be allowed to die a natural death. "Team work is what counts," said he, "and we must realize that no man must be a soloist."

Mr. Brierson now sings his solo to an empty house, for Mr. Weston has proven to the satisfaction of our community that there will be little cause for complaint if every individual will do his part in looking after "everybody's business."

W. H. LAMMING.

Plunkett, Sask.





# ALL CLASSES ARE LIABLE UNDER THE DOMINION WAR TAX ACT

Returns covering 1917 details must be filed on or before 31st March next

**T**HE Income War Tax Act applies to every class of person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada.

Every unmarried person, or widow or widower without dependent children, whose income exceeded \$1500 for the calendar year, 1917, and all other persons whose income exceeded \$3000 for the same period, must fill in and file the necessary forms.

All persons engaged in farming of any kind, who are liable under the provisions of the Act, must get three copies of Form T-1 and answer in detail all questions asked. Special attention is called to the following points as well as to those specifically mentioned in the Form—

**Gross Income Must Include** all income from the sale of produce, stock, or other products whatsoever, as well as monies received from other sources, such as Dividend, Interests, etc., as provided in the Forms.

Personal and Living Expenses must not be deducted in determining gross income—the figures must include the value of all food and other necessities of his own production, consumed by the taxpayer or his family.

**Depreciation.**—In giving figures under Depreciation, particulars of the value of implements, machinery, and outbuildings on hand January 1st, 1917, upon which depreciation is claimed should be shown, but must not include any amount for dwelling occupied by the taxpayer.

The amount expended for labor in the preparation of land for crops and in the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of the crop should be stated, as well as the cost of seed and fertilizer and the amount expended for labor in caring for livestock, cost of feed, repairs to

farm buildings, but not the cost of repairs to dwelling. The cost of small tools and material which is used up in the course of a year or two, such as binder twine, pitch forks, spades, etc., should be shown as these are deductible.

The cost of labor may include board of hired men, but no amount as wages for the taxpayer himself will be allowed.

**Penalties.**—Default in filing returns renders the person or persons liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister of finance shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Don't forget to fill in three copies of the Form. Keep one copy and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District.

*Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres*

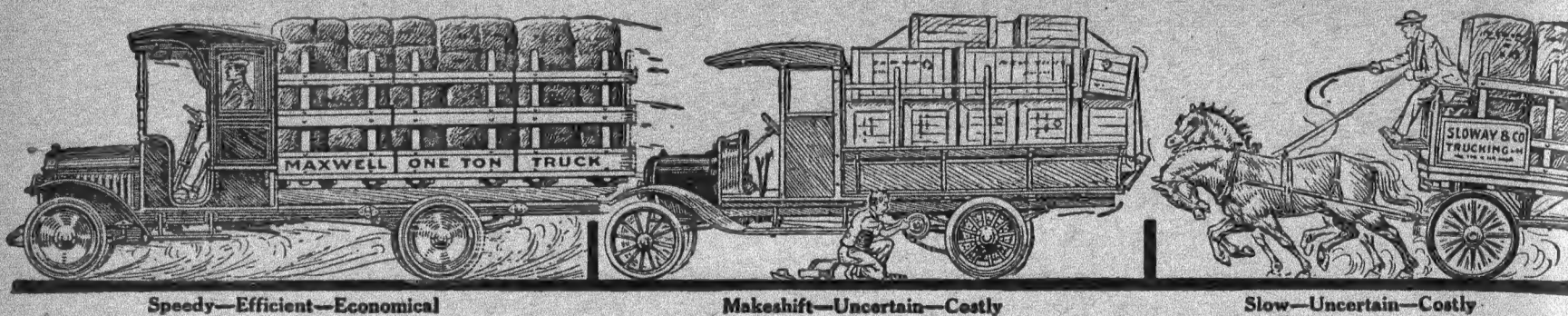
#### INSPECTORS OF TAXATION—

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation

For Winnipeg and District, W. L. Ball, Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.  
For Regina and District, Peter McAra, Regina, Sask.  
For Calgary and District, Thoburn Allan, Customs Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

**Department of Finance**  
Ottawa, Canada





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